



President Ronald Reagan shakes hands with Joan Mondale, wife of his Democratic opponent, at a Washington ceremony at which a medal was awarded posthumously to Robert B. Humphrey. Looking on are, at left, Governor Charles S. Robb of Virginia, a Democrat, and Senator and Mrs. David F. Durenberger. He is a Minnesota Republican.

Aides Say Mondale Will Move to Right On Foreign Policy to Woo Moderates

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — To attract moderate and conservative Democrats, Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, will be moving to the right on foreign policy issues, according to his aides and advisers.

The feeling in the camp of the former vice president is that while President Ronald Reagan remains vulnerable on matters of war and peace, Mr. Mondale is also vulnerable because of his liberal image and his identification with Carter administration foreign policies.

To broaden his appeal, his aides and advisers said, Mr. Mondale will be emphasizing what they called "strength issues," such as focusing defense budget increases on military preparedness. This would form a second track alongside his attack on Mr. Reagan's failure to negotiate nuclear arms control with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Mondale's camp has a solid base among Democratic peace activists and that he must now try to bring back to the fold those conservative Democrats who left the party in 1980 over foreign policy.

The overall judgment in the Mondale camp, as well as in the Reagan administration, remains that foreign affairs will play a central role as November nears. This is despite the fact that these issues lack the potency they had six months or a year ago when the militias were in Lebanon and the situation in Central America was deteriorating.

David Aaron, top foreign policy adviser to Mr. Mondale, said: "While there are three or four im-

portant issues today, the campaign will come down to whose finger will be on the nuclear trigger."

The aides and advisers cited two recent moves by Mr. Mondale in the conservative direction. One was the plan released Monday for reducing the federal budget deficit. It essentially holds overall spending on domestic programs constant while increasing military spending 3 to 4 percent a year.

The second was Mr. Mondale's choice of Max Kampelman and James R. Schlesinger, two Demo-

crats with strong conservative credentials in foreign policy, to join him for a Sept. 1 briefing by Robert C. McFarlane, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser.

Mr. Kampelman is Mr. Reagan's chief negotiator at the Conference on European Security and Disarmament. Mr. Schlesinger served in cabinet posts under Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter.

These moves, plus the two tracks of strength and peace, aides say, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Oil Town In Sudan Attacked

American Priest Among 3 Seized By Guerrillas

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Anti-government guerrillas attacked the Sudanese oil town of Bentu last week and kidnapped three priests, including an American, Roman Catholic Church officials said Tuesday.

Bentu has been a trouble spot since the revival last year of a rebellion by members of the non-Islamic southern minority of Sudan against the Moslems in the north, who dominate the government of President Gaafar Nimeiri.

Foreign experts involved in the government's development projects have left the region, which has become increasingly unstable during the last year. The kidnapped priests were among the last foreigners in the area. A Western diplomat said the security situation in Bentu was "confused" at best.

Oil exploration efforts by the American-owned Chevron company were halted by a guerrilla raid on the company's headquarters in Bentu in February. Three foreign workers were killed and seven wounded in that attack. Sudan had hoped to begin oil production next year.

The priests were captured Sept. 4 but a radio message only reached (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



ERUPTION — Mount Mayon, southeast of Manila, sent smoke 6 miles high on Wednesday. No casualties have been reported, but authorities have voiced concern about residents of villages who have refused to evacuate.

Brother of Syria's Assad Is Reported to Be Exiled

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Syria's defense minister, Mustafa Tlas, has been quoted as saying that the brother of President Hafez al-Assad is "persona non grata" forever in Syria.

The brother, Colonel Rifaa al-Assad, had been widely viewed as the probable victor in a power struggle for succession.

But in an interview in this week's issue of the West German magazine Der Spiegel, General Tlas was quoted as saying of Colonel Assad, who is one of Syria's three vice presidents: "If this person had not gone abroad, the army would have struck."

According to Christian militia radio broadcasts in Lebanon, six Syrian Army officers have been arrested for supporting Colonel Assad.

President Assad fell ill in November 1983 and the beginnings of a power struggle, grouping Colonel Assad and a band of supporters on one side, and most of the military and political leadership on the other, surfaced during the winter, first with a sudden display of posters portraying Colonel Assad in Damascus.

At one point, troops from Colonel Assad's elite unit, the Defense Companies, were said to be on alert in their headquarters, facing troops from the Special Forces, commanded by one of his main rivals, General Ali Haidar.

The situation was calmed in the spring as President Assad's health stabilized and Colonel Assad, along with General Haidar and another of his enemies, General Chifk Fayyad, the commander of the 3d Armored Division, were sent together on a trip abroad, first to the Soviet Union, Syria's main source of weapons.

Colonel Assad has remained in Geneva since June.

There have been several interpretations of the meaning of the trip. There were suggestions that most of the contenders were being sent into exile or that Colonel Assad had been told he was in the running for future leadership but that he had to prove himself, particularly in foreign affairs.

General Tlas, however, told Der Spiegel, in words that gave some hint of the firm control held by President Assad, that Colonel Assad had been sent away.

"When our president tells some-

one, 'Scram to Geneva,' he goes," the defense minister was quoted as saying. "He who says no to President Assad finds himself a head shorter."

Colonel Assad's position was based on his closeness to his brother, as well as his command of the Defense Companies, a 10,000-man praetorian guard responsible for the protection of Damascus and other cities and the security of the regime itself.

Western diplomats noted that the rivalry between Colonel Assad and General Haidar and other senior officers was the first open split in the minority Alawite Muslim clique that effectively governs Syria.

The Alawites, believed to account for only about 11 percent of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

French Budget Aims to Reduce Taxes, Spending

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French government proposed Tuesday a 1985 budget aimed at moderately stimulating the economy through tax reductions and cuts in government spending while keeping inflation relatively low.

Spending is projected to rise by 6 percent to 995.2 billion francs (\$108 billion). The deficit is expected to rise to just under 140 billion francs from the estimated 1984 level of 135 billion francs. A year ago, the government estimated the deficit at 125 billion francs.

The government aimed a year ago at a 6.8-percent increase in government spending which, if achieved, would have been the smallest increase in 13 years.

Across-the-board measures to reduce spending in 1985 include the loss of 5,335 jobs in the public sector.

Among exceptions to reductions in spending are education and the modernization of France's conventional and nuclear military forces. In both sectors, spending will rise significantly.

Cuts in income taxes and corporate taxes, which were announced after Prime Minister Laurent Fabius took office July 19, are intended to stimulate his shift to more conservative economic policies and to fulfill President François Mitterrand's commitment to reducing the burden of direct taxation in France.

"We compare this budget and our economic policy to West Germany's," a senior Finance Ministry official said. "It is clearly not a Reagan administration approach."

Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy, who presented the budget to the National Assembly, said at a news conference that it reflected "rigor, social justice and hope" for the modernization of the French economy.

Economic recovery in France was on the "right path," Mr. Bérégovoy said.

Budget figures showed that next year's growth would be modest, however, with the gross domestic product rising by 2 percent from 1.3 percent in 1984. GDP is a nation's total output of goods and

services excluding income from foreign investment.

But he also warned of "turbulence" in world monetary markets and the effect on West European economies of the strong U.S. dollar. He said the problem could temporarily slow the European recovery and France's efforts to eliminate its chronic trade deficit in 1985.

Many controversial government restrictions on prices, wages and investments will remain in force under the budget, and new taxes on gasoline and electricity will soon come into effect.

These moves were approved Monday by the cabinet. They drew criticism from French business leaders, who said they were unfair and would prove counterproductive.

Mr. Bérégovoy said that the prevailing level of France's taxation of gasoline and rates charged for electricity had remained in line with most other European countries. He said that in inflation-adjusted francs, a liter of premium gasoline had increased by less than 5 percent during the past 10 years.

Key goals include reducing the government's budget deficit to 3 percent of GDP next year from this year's rate of just over 3.5 percent, officials said. The government also is committed to reducing consumer prices from an annual rate of 7.6 percent to 5.2 percent in 1985, dropping to 4.5 percent at the end of next year.

The budget forecasts the elimination of France's trade deficit next year. The deficit is projected at 33 billion francs this year after a deficit of 49 billion francs in 1983.

The government faces parliamentary elections in 1986 amid widespread expectations that the Socialists, who dominate the National Assembly, will suffer heavy losses.

The tax cuts of roughly 32 billion francs include a 5-percent reduction in personal income taxes, totalling 10 billion francs; a 10-percent reduction in payroll taxes of French businesses totalling 10 billion francs; and a cut in payments by contributors to the national social security system of roughly 12 billion francs.

Mao Program Cost 10 Million Lives

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Chinese officials have acknowledged for the first time that more than 10 million people died during a four-year famine following Mao's "Great Leap Forward" in 1958.

The State Statistical Bureau confirmed that the rush to develop huge communes and hastily erect factories caused a major calamity.

Government officials had been asked about calculations by American demographers indicating that as many as 30 million people died because of food shortages from 1958 to 1961.

A bureau spokesman, Xu Gang, said that from 1959 to 1962 more than 10 million people died due to both man-made factors and serious natural disasters.

Mr. Xu said it was difficult to determine the exact number of famine deaths during Mao's ambitious program, which coincided with drought, floods and blights that turned mediocre harvests into severe food shortages.

The government had not previously released specific information about the death toll, possibly because China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping, and other officials now in the Communist Party hierarchy did not oppose the "Great Leap Forward."

In February 1981, Sun Yefang, an economist,

released figures indicating that the death rate more than doubled from 10.8 per 1,000 in 1957 to 25.4 per 1,000 in 1960.

Professor Ansley J. Coale of the National Academy of Sciences at Princeton University had estimated that the "Great Leap Forward" caused 27 million deaths, while Judith Banister, chief of the China branch at the U.S. Census Bureau, had put the figure at 30 million.

The American reckoning was questioned, however, by Sun Shuangping, a spokesman at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

"During the 'Great Leap Forward' there were people who died of famine," he said, "but it is quite hard for us to decide whether people died normal deaths or died of hunger or for other reasons."

China's 1983 Manual of National Statistics showed a net population decline of more than 13 million, from 672 million to 658.8 million, from 1959 to 1961, but Mr. Xu said that a declining fertility rate may have accounted for some of the population loss.

Mao once said he took direct responsibility for the failure of his plan to catapult China into pure communism by abolishing private farming and merging about 750,000 collectives into 26,000 communes.

At the same time, the Russians seem anxious to hold up their end in what many officials perceive as a public relations contest with Washington, in which each superpower seeks to demonstrate that the other one is responsible for their poor relations.

For example, in the most recent authoritative Soviet statement on foreign policy, two weeks ago, President Konstantin U. Chernenko said:

"They in Washington are flaunting with open cynicism their great power ambitions and exaggerated notions about America's role and place in the modern world. They claim the role of strongest power, to rule the destinies of peoples and dictate their will to all.... They are now talking about a 'crusade' not only against socialism, but actually against the entire world.... Obsessed by force, they are simply losing a sense of reality."

As an indication of the new crackdown the government indicted 10 of the organizers involved in last week's demonstration, including Mario Sharpe, the head of the Democratic Alliance, and Gabriel Valdes, the president of the Christian Democratic Party.

The political leaders were charged with "inciting subversion and calling for the overthrow of the country." The judge has the power to dismiss the charges or to arrest

the leaders, who could receive up to five years in prison.

Before General Pinochet spoke, opposition leaders said they expected a hard-line speech and added that they would call for new protests. They predicted an increase in violence.

■ New Protests in Capital

Barriades of stones and burning tires blocked off the poorest districts of Santiago on Tuesday night as opponents of General Pinochet demonstrated, Reuters reported.

Residents said the police fired tear-gas grenades to try to clear the streets. Occasional shots were fired in parts of the city.

Three people were reported to have been injured during the evening. The disturbances were widespread but less intense than protests held last week to press for a return to democracy.

Some areas of the city were blocked out as demonstrators pulled down power lines.



Chileans place flowers at the tomb of President Salvador Allende on the 11th anniversary of his death in a coup that brought the government of General Augusto Pinochet to power.

Pinochet Warns Opposition on Violent Protest

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — General Augusto Pinochet, marking the 11th anniversary of the coup that brought him to power in Chile, attacked opposition parties and signaled a new crackdown against political leaders who take part in protests that result in violence.

In a reference to two days of protests last week in which nine people died, General Pinochet said Tuesday that he would use "all legal means" to hold responsible those involved and would "take the necessary decisions, however drastic, to prevent the recurrence of such extremely bad practices."

The general, dressed in a formal white uniform and wearing a red, white and blue sash, spoke to 2,000 guests in a Santiago auditorium.

He blamed the opposition for the deaths last week and linked the democratic parties that are calling for early elections with Marxist re-

"Far from being a legitimate form of dissent," days of peaceful protest called for by the opposition are "an expression of organized violence," he said.

The general's annual speech, which was televised to the nation, reflected recent statements in which he ruled out the possibility of early elections. A year ago, protest demonstrations pushed General Pinochet to consider a speed-up of the country's return to democracy. Foreign diplomats now say that a slightly improved economy and a disorganized opposition have led him to believe he does not need to make any concessions.

For the second successive year, members of the European Community and Spain declined to attend the ceremony marking the anniversary of military rule.

The Roman Catholic archbishop of Santiago, Juan Francisco Fresno, sent a replacement to Tuesday's ceremonies. The Reverend Santiago Brunan, who is in charge of

economic matters for the church, said he was unsure if Archbishop Fresno's absence could be interpreted as a sign of protest. Among the nine people killed last week was the Reverend André Jarlan, a 43-year-old French missionary.

General Pinochet said the opposition that becomes involved in demonstrations that produce violence would be dealt with according to the law. "We will not abandon the destiny of Chile to uncertainty and the threat of totalitarianism," he said.

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TOMORROW

Arthur Janov, the apostle of Primal Therapy, talks to Mary Blume. Weekend.

Reagan, Mondale Begin The 'Other' Campaign, With TV Commercials

By Jim Klurfeld

WASHINGTON — The other presidential campaign, in which more than \$40 million will be spent over the next eight weeks, has begun. This is the campaign of media advertisements.

Walter F. Mondale's television commercials started Monday evening with a 30-second spot during the national broadcast of the Washington Redskins-San Francisco 49ers football game.

President Ronald Reagan's commercials began Tuesday night with a half-hour version of the film that introduced him at the Republican National Convention. It ran on all three networks at the same time, a technique called "road blocking."

For television advertising, both campaigns will spend approximately half of the \$44 million allocated to each of them under the public financing law.

Mr. Mondale is behind in the polls and trying to exploit what his campaign believes are Mr. Reagan's vulnerabilities on the issues.

The Mondale campaign began with a series of commercials that stressed the problems the Reagan economic program has created and said that Mr. Mondale and his running mate, Geraldine A. Ferraro,

are more concerned about the future.

One spot closes by saying, "If you're thinking of voting for Ronald Reagan in 1984, think of what will happen in 1985."

It is an attempt to persuade voters, particularly Democrats who are thinking of voting for Mr. Reagan, that while things might seem good now, there are serious problems around the corner.

Mr. Reagan is ahead and, as long as he remains ahead, he will continue to present positive, low-key advertising, his advisers say.

"Our job is to point out his accomplishments and make it clear that he will continue his programs in the future," his campaign spokesman, John Buckley, said.

For Mr. Mondale, the situation is much more difficult, and his ads have more bite. Beginning Thursday, there are 53 days left in the campaign, and he must start closing the gap with Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Mondale's pollster, Peter D. Hart, said that a third of those who said they supported Mr. Reagan also said that they were troubled by his policies.

The commercials are a key part of any national campaign. The amount of money and time spent on them is proof of that. But the notion that the presidential campaign is nothing but a matter of effective advertising is not quite true, professional politicians say.

These guys Reagan and Mondale are going to dominate the daily news report for the next eight weeks," said Charles Rund, director of survey research for the Reagan campaign. "They are going to be on the nightly news and on the front page of newspapers almost every day from now until Nov. 6. That has got to be more important than the paid advertising."

The paid message must also be synchronized with the rest of the campaign and Mr. Mondale's opening media salvo for the general election is in line with what he has been saying on the road.

He has concentrated his effort on defining the substantive differences between himself and Mr. Reagan on the economy and on arms control, for instance. The commercials do much the same, but they ask the question about the future in a far sharper way than Mr. Mondale has in his speeches on the road.

The Mondale commercials are so issue-oriented that in the first five there is only one line spoken by Mr. Mondale himself.

"I refuse to make your family pay more taxes so that millionaires can pay less," he says at a political rally.

Mr. Reagan's 30-second spots will be positive.

But Mr. Buckley, the Reagan campaign spokesman, said: "We can do the other stuff. We'll be ready for it if we have to."



GRINGO GO HOME! — Argentine demonstrators prevent the U.S. destroyer Thorn from taking on fuel and fresh water at Puerto Madryn. The crowd was protesting American support of Britain against Argentina during the Falklands war in 1982.

American, 2 Others Held In Raid by Sudan Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

church officials in Khartoum on Tuesday. The report gave only the names of the priests and their nationalities and attributed the kidnapping to guerrillas.

The American priest was identified as the Reverend Peter Curran Major, who was working at an orphanage. The U.S. Embassy, which was informed by churchmen of the kidnapping, declined to give information on Father Major pending notification of his family.

The two other priests captured were the Reverend John Ashworth, a British subject who, like Father Major, belonged to the Mill Hill order, and the Reverend Zakariah Chaitin, a Sudanese who was the diocesan priest of Bentiu.

While the group that attacked Bentiu last week has not been identified, the raid on the town in February was carried out by the leading southern guerrilla group, the Sudan People's Liberation Army.

The southerners have challenged the central government over the distribution of profits from the oil

fields in the south. They fear that the government will not plow back the profits into development that would benefit them.

The south had also opposed government plans to pipe the oil from southern wells to northern Port Sudan. The Bentiu raid and the kidnapping earlier of five foreign workers from a French construction company working on a Nile River water-diversion project have led the United States and several European governments to recommend that their nationals evacuate the district.

The southern rebellion is a revival of a 17-year civil war that ended in 1972 when President Nimeiri agreed to grant autonomy to Sudan's three "African" provinces. The accord, signed in Addis Ababa, sought to suppress complaints that the five million inhabitants of the southern area were being exploited by the 15 million in the Arabized, Moslem north.

The first major signs that the general unrest was deteriorating into a new civil war was the mutiny in May 1983 of a southern army battalion in the Upper Nile town of Bor. The unit had been ordered to leave the area to be replaced by northerners.

When the army attacked the Bor garrison, the battalion resisted, then withdrew to join the guerrillas. A former commander, Colonel John Garang, a respected officer with a doctorate in economics from Iowa State University, also defected.

Colonel Garang quickly took charge of the guerrillas, forming them into the Sudan People's Liberation Army. Some Western intelligence reports indicate it may have close to 10,000 men.

Shortly after the Bor rebellion, President Nimeiri introduced Islamic law in Sudan and applied it to the Christian and animist south as well as to the Moslem north.

The southerners, suddenly subjected to Islamic law with its punishments for theft and public floggings for other crimes, saw the step as a repudiation by the Khartoum government of the accords ending the civil war.

Iraq Asserts 4 'Targets' Hit in Gulf

United Press International

ABU DHABI — Iraq announced Wednesday that its navy destroyed four "hostile naval targets" near an Iranian port.

The attack Wednesday came a day after the Iraqi Air Force hit a supertanker in a flare-up of the Gulf war.

"The Iraqi naval forces struck and destroyed this morning four hostile naval targets near Bandar Khomeini," said the Iraqi News Agency, monitored in Abu Dhabi.

There was no immediate independent confirmation of the report, which follows the attack Tuesday on the 254,520-ton supertanker St. Tobias.

The St. Tobias, carrying more than 1.7 million barrels of Iranian crude oil, was attacked by Iraqi warplanes about 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of the Iranian oil terminal at Kharg Island.

The Iraqi News Agency quoted a military spokesman as saying the navy attacked a convoy at the entrance to Bandar Khomeini, the Iranian port closest to the front line of the Iran-Iraq war.

"Four targets were struck and destroyed," the press agency quoted the spokesman as saying. Shipping sources said the St. Tobias, which had been destined for Japan, apparently was struck by a French-made Exocet missile. No casualties were reported.

The strike was the 33d confirmed attack on neutral shipping this year in the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Shippers said they feared Iran would retaliate for the attack on the St. Tobias, which was the first in 15 days.

Wednesday was the third straight day that Iraq said it had hit targets in the Gulf. It said its warplanes attacked two "naval targets" early Tuesday, less than 24 hours after saying it hit a "large naval target" near Kharg Island, Iran's main oil export outlet at the northern end of the Gulf.

But shippers and Lloyd's of London were only able to confirm that the St. Tobias was hit.

Labor, Likud Again Unable To Establish Government

United Press International

TEL AVIV — Another dispute between Israel's two largest political parties delayed the establishment Wednesday of a coalition government.

Shimon Peres, leader of the Labor Party and the prime minister-designate, must establish a government by Sunday, when his presidential mandate runs out, or risk seeing the task given to the Likud leader, Yitzhak Shamir.

Both leaders had been expected to sign a power-sharing accord and present their joint government to parliament Wednesday. Under the plan, Mr. Peres would serve as prime minister until 1986, when Mr. Shamir would take over.

But an all-night negotiating session ended inconclusively after discussions of continuing differences over the allocation of the Religious Affairs Ministry and the scope of future Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Shlomo Hillel, a Labor member who was elected Wednesday as speaker of the Knesset, the parliament, said it would convene Thursday to vote on a new government if the dispute was settled.

The Israeli press reported that Labor officials believed Ariel Sharon, a former defense minister and Likud leader, was pressing Mr. Shamir to use delaying tactics. President Chaim Herzog was expected to ask Mr. Shamir to try to establish the next government if Mr. Peres fails.

"We will not let them delay until Sunday," said a Labor legislator, Uri Bar-Am. "We want to present a government no matter what. If it will be a national unity government led by Shimon Peres, then Likud must make several concessions."

He said that if this did not happen, Labor would try to establish a government of 53 or 59 parliamentary deputies "in which we will save cabinet posts for parties that join us."

In elections in July for the 120-member Knesset, Labor won 44 seats to Likud's 41, far short of the 61 needed for a majority.

David Levy, the deputy prime minister, said Likud was demanding that the religious affairs portfolio go to one of its ultraorthodox supporters, the Shas Party, while Labor wanted the post for its ally, the National Religious Party.

Mr. Bar-Am said Mr. Peres was trying to win the crucial backing of the National Religious Party's four Knesset legislators to form a narrow coalition administration that would exclude Likud.

Armed Forces Radio and the Yedioth Ahronoth newspaper reported that the National Religious Party had pledged to join a Labor government.

Assad Brother Is Said Exiled

(Continued from Page 1)

Syria's population, came to power over the Sunni majority largely through a series of military coups ending in the installation of President Assad as the official Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party leader more than a decade ago.

Recent reports from Syria have suggested a decline in Colonel Assad's power.

Early in July, for example, members of the Ba'ath Party were ordered to resign from the Rabita, the Association of Higher Education Graduates, an organization of several thousand people founded by Colonel Assad as a means of extending his influence in the business and intellectual community.

Assad Said to Prepare Return A spokesman for Colonel Assad in Switzerland has said that the Syrian vice president is to return to Damascus very soon, Reuters reported from Geneva on Wednesday.

The spokesman, Khalil Hamed, repeated denials that Colonel Assad was in Switzerland for anything other than prolonged medical treatment.

Swiss Cut Speed Limits To Save Stricken Forests

The Associated Press

BERN — The Swiss government has ordered reductions in speed limits on major national highways beginning Jan. 1 in a compromise anti-pollution effort to ease what it called the "alarming" condition of the country's forests.

The Federal Council announced on Wednesday a three-year reduction of speed limits from 130 kilometers an hour (81 mph) to 120 kph on four-lane superhighways and from 100 kph to 80 kph on other national roads. The step was taken because of increases in acid rain and air pollution.

WORLD BRIEFS

Reagan Sees Widening of Soviet Edge

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan told Congress on Wednesday that despite significant allied improvements, the Soviet military advantage over the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has widened over the past five years. He also said he supports the production of new chemical weapons.

Mr. Reagan made the statement in the first of four reports required by the Defense Authorization Act for the 1984 fiscal year. "There have been significant improvements by both the United States and the Europeans in conventional and nonstrategic nuclear forces over the last several years," he said. "Nonetheless, the quantitative military balance has, in fact, worsened."

In the report, submitted in a letter to leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives, Mr. Reagan said the United States "should develop a limited but modern chemical capability to serve as a direct deterrent against Soviet chemical use." He said that while the Atlantic alliance's "nuclear posture correctly constitutes NATO's most effective deterrent against Soviet use of chemical weapons, we must do better than that."

Hurricane Churns Off North Carolina

WILMINGTON, North Carolina (AP) — The hurricane designated Diana intensified Wednesday as it churned aimlessly just off the coast and thousands of people were warned to stay in shelters because the storm could still head inland.

The hurricane first came ashore Tuesday with giant tides and winds up to 115 miles an hour (about 185 kilometers an hour). No serious injuries were reported and damage was limited mostly to downed tree limbs, signs and power lines, with some street flooding from heavy rain. More than 14,000 people had been evacuated from coastal areas.

"It's like a leaf falling off a tree," said Jim Gross, a forecaster at the National Hurricane Center in Coral Gables, Florida. "Any slight breeze will blow it in any direction. It could strengthen."

Lebanese Cabinet to Meet on Reforms

BEIRUT (Reuters) — The Lebanese cabinet agreed Wednesday to start intensive discussions on political and constitutional reforms aimed at giving more power to the Moslem majority.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said the cabinet would go into a "conclave" on Monday to work out details of the reforms. Information Minister Joseph Stak said the session was expected to last three or four days.

The decision is regarded as a concession to Moslem pressure and a breakthrough in efforts to get Lebanon's peace process moving after weeks of stalemate between Moslem and Christian leaders. It was made in the absence of Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, and Nabih Berri, the Shiite militia chief, who carried out a threat to boycott all cabinet meetings except "serious" sessions on reform and ways to drive Israel from southern Lebanon.

UNESCO Says U.S. Will Get Refund

PARIS (AP) — A top UNESCO official said Wednesday that the United States would receive its share of \$80 million in unpaid agency funds but would not say if payment would be made before the end of the year, when a U.S. withdrawal from the organization is scheduled.

"Don't worry, you'll get the cash," Gerard Bolla, the deputy director-general, said at a press conference at the Paris headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. He said that all member nations owed refunds would get them.

However, Mr. Bolla said, agency regulations stipulate that 12 months must elapse from Dec. 31, 1983, before the books are closed on the 1981-83 spending period.

ASEAN Declares Nuclear-Free Zone

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — The Association of Southeast Asian Nations has agreed to create a nuclear weapons-free zone under which the United States and the Soviet Union eventually will be asked not to bring nuclear weapons into Southeast Asia, it was announced Wednesday.

Tengku Ahmad Rithanddeen, the Malaysian foreign minister, said that top officials of Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Brunei, Singapore and Indonesia had ended three days of talks Wednesday in Kuala Lumpur and "agreed in principle to a nuclear weapons-free zone for Southeast Asia."

Twelve years ago, ASEAN declared its desire to create a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. It said that Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, all of which have since come under Communist rule, should be included.

Papandreou Rejects Early Election

ATHENS (UPI) — Andreas Papandreou, Greece's Socialist prime minister, surprised the Greek political and diplomatic community Wednesday by denying any plans for expected early parliamentary elections.

"It is well known that my position is that every government should complete its four-year term," he was quoted as saying in a press statement, "as long as there are no national reasons which impose early elections."

Elections are scheduled for October 1985. But when Constantine Mitsotakis became leader of the New Democracy Party on Sept. 7, rumors spread that Mr. Papandreou would call a national vote before Mr. Mitsotakis could assert himself as a viable opposition leader.

200,000 Protest Rama Rao's Removal

HYDERABAD, India (Reuters) — About 200,000 people ignored curfew restrictions Wednesday to demonstrate their support for N.T. Rama Rao, an opposition member who was dismissed last month as chief minister of the southern state of Andhra Pradesh.

No violence was reported during the rally, although a youth was stabbed to death in a separate incident. At least 21 people have been killed and 150 injured since Sunday in clashes between Hindus and Moslems.

Earlier Wednesday, the state assembly adjourned for the second straight day without voting on a motion of confidence in Nandamuri Bhaskara Rao, a supporter of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who was named chief minister after Mr. Rama Rao was dismissed. Local leaders of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party said Mr. Rama Rao, a member of the Telegu Desam party, had lost his majority in the assembly, a charge Mr. Rama Rao has denied. The vote was scheduled to determine the issue.

Mine Talks in U.K. Are Adjourned

SELBY, England (Reuters) — Talks aimed at ending the British coal strike adjourned Wednesday with both sides saying that "media harassment" had made discussion impossible.

In a statement, the miners' union president, Arthur Scargill, said the National Coal Board chairman, Ian MacGregor, said the talks would continue at another site. The latest round of talks, the eighth since the beginning of the strike, started Sunday in Edinburgh. They were transferred Wednesday to a hotel near the Yorkshire town of Selby in an effort to avoid journalists.

A hotel spokesman said the two sides had met for 40 minutes before going into separate rooms, but no details could be obtained on the content of the talks. The two sides are at odds over what constitutes justifiable reasons for closing a coal mine. The strike began when the miners' union rejected a National Coal Board plan to close 20 mines that the board regarded as unprofitable.

For the Record

The Vatican's relations with Nicaragua were the subject of "a profound examination" that ended Wednesday, the Vatican announced. It gave no details of the weeklong talks in Rome. The Roman Catholic Church and Nicaragua have been at odds over the presence of four priests in the leftist Nicaraguan government.

A High Court judge in Britain ordered on Wednesday the eviction of anti-nuclear protesters camped outside the U.S. base at Greenham Common.

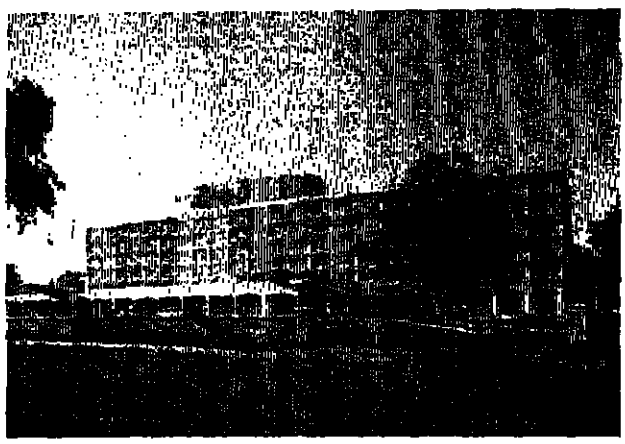
In the second attack on a Swiss official within a month, a bomb exploded Wednesday at the home of the Zurich state justice minister, Hedi Lang. As in the Aug. 7 bombing at the home of the federal justice minister, Rudolf Friedrich, who has since resigned for health reasons, no one was hurt and no motive was found, although both targets are justice department officials.

Anatoli Karpov and Gary Kasparov adjourned the second game of their world chess final Wednesday after the 40th move by Mr. Karpov, the defending champion. The first game, on Monday, ended in a draw.

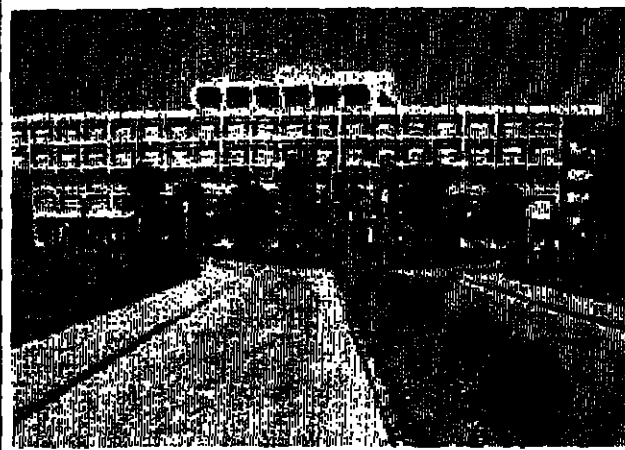
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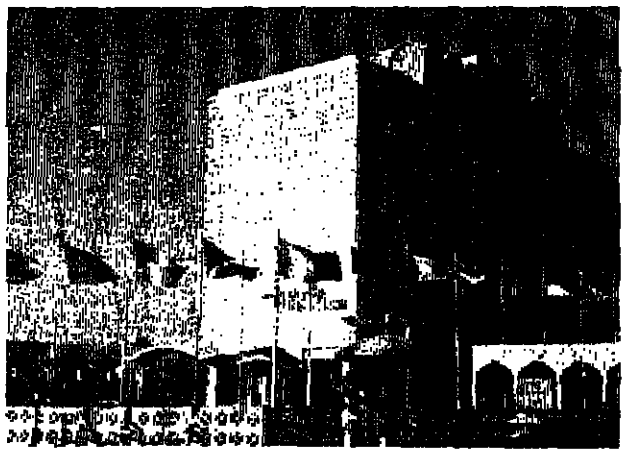
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Judge in N.Y. Allows Probe Of Donovan's Corporation

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A federal judge has refused to block a grand jury investigation that lawyers for Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan's construction company said threatened the company with indictment. A prosecutor said that possible charges include perjury, bribery and filing false records.

On Tuesday, Judge Leonard Sand of U.S. District Court in the Bronx dismissed protests that the inquiry by the Bronx district attorney, Mario Merola, was politically motivated. Judge Sand said that other complaints also fell short of the evidence needed to justify federal intervention in a state investigation of Mr. Donovan's company, Schiavone Construction Co. of Secaucus, New Jersey.

Prosecutors from Mr. Merola's office said the investigation began more than a year ago. They described it as a result of an unsolved 1978 murder of a reputed Mafia member, Salvatore Frascione, in the South Bronx.

The investigation had led them to examine Schiavone's relationship with William Masselli, another reputed Mafia member, who, they said, had pushed aside a friend of Mr. Frascione to establish himself as a Schiavone subcontractor.

Stephen Bockin, head of the felony bureau of the Bronx district attorney's office, has voiced suspicion that about \$8 million allegedly paid to Mr. Masselli's company by a minority subcontractor had resulted from inflated statements and false reports that Schiavone officials had made to the New York Transit Authority.

Another Bronx prosecutor said at a hearing Tuesday that the possible charges include grand larceny, falsifying business records, perjury and filing false records.

Theodore Geiser, who is the chief attorney for Schiavone and seven company executives who have been asked to testify before the Bronx grand jury, said he was not inclined to appeal Judge Sand's ruling.

Mr. Donovan also has been asked to testify. His lawyer, William O. Bittman, said he had not been told that Mr. Donovan was a "target" of the inquiry.

Mr. Geiser, however, said that "if I were the secretary, I would regard myself as a potential target. I certainly regard my clients as potential targets."

A second Donovan lawyer, Dean Burck, said that Mr. Donovan is willing to testify without immunity from prosecution if necessary.



Appearing at a press conference in Dallas, Norman Neureiter, a vice president of Texas Instruments, defends his company's testing procedures for microchips sold to the military.

U.S. Fighters, B-52s, Anti-Sub Systems Include Poorly Tested Computer Chips

By Michael Wines
and Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Jet fighters, B-52 bombers and anti-submarine warfare systems are among weapons equipped in the last eight years with millions of poorly tested and potentially faulty computer chips, the Pentagon says.

The Defense Department said Tuesday that similar quality-control problems, which it blamed on a "lack of discipline" by the makers of the chips, Texas Instruments Corp., had plagued at least seven other suppliers of the electronic circuits to the military in recent years.

But even as it moved to halt shipments of weapons containing the suspect chips, the Department of Defense said that it knew of no significant reliability problems arising from the circuits.

Pentagon officials said that the major problem with the chips did not appear to be poor manufacturing but rather a failure to test the circuits properly to ensure that they met rigid military standards.

The Defense Department on Monday ordered more than 80 defense contractors to stop shipping weapons systems and other military gear that included the Texas Instruments chips.

Shipments will not resume, the department said, until it is certain that about 4,700 models of the circuits, which store and process information for a variety of electronic devices, meet performance standards.

Questions about 3,000 of the 4,700 chip models already have been "satisfactorily resolved," Donald E. Moore, deputy execu-

tive director of quality control for the Defense Department Logistics Agency, said Tuesday.

But it still was unclear how many weapons parts and how many chips may have been inadequately tested by Texas Instruments.

At least 15 million of the circuits, manufactured in Texas and assembled in Taiwan, were sold to the International Business Machines Corp. for use in defense systems, but other contractors apparently have bought the circuits as well.

A spokesman for IBM said Tuesday that the chips have been used in electronics gear on the B-52 bomber and on a range of jet fighters, including the A-7, A-6, F-111 and F-15.

The same chips are to be employed in the new B-1B nuclear bomber, now in production, and have been installed in sophisticated anti-submarine warfare systems, the IBM spokesman said.

Texas Instruments said, Texas Instruments was to supply the Pentagon with a list of companies using the circuits by Wednesday.

[Norman Neureiter, a Texas Instruments vice president, said Tuesday that his company believed "that there will be very few, if any, systems problems" in weapons containing chips that were not fully tested. The Washington Post reported.

[Mr. Neureiter said failure to conduct every one of the testing steps specified by the contractors did not mean the weapon would not work.]

Mr. Moore said that the Texas Instruments chips were rejected because the company "had not fully tested all the products in conformance with the buyers' requirements."

IBM had told the Pentagon in January that its test data on the circuits did not match the data of Texas Instruments.

The IBM spokesman said that the chips bought from Texas Instruments had not been properly tested to meet IBM standards, which he said required "a little more performance" than the standards of the military agencies that eventually received the circuits.

IBM's complaints were resolved in April in negotiations with Texas Instruments and the Pentagon, the spokesman said, and IBM said that it had "continued to accept TI circuits and continued to ship our products."

The spokesman said that he did not know why the Pentagon had now decided to crack down on the microchip problems.

The Department of Defense's action came after Texas Instruments told the Pentagon on Thursday that contractors other than IBM might have received improperly tested circuits.

Mr. Moore said Tuesday that a Texas Instruments chip was at fault in a computer failure that scrapped a June 23 launch of the space shuttle Discovery. Mr. Moore said proper testing might have prevented the launch problem.

But IBM, NASA and a space shuttle contractor who asked not to be identified vigorously denied that the chip's design or manufacture was directly at fault in the shuttle failure.

A Pentagon spokesman, Michael I. Burch, said that it was uncertain how much it would cost to correct the chip problem. He said that the Pentagon might sue Texas Instruments or pursue criminal charges.

Times Are Hard for Some Boom Babies

Homes and Jobs Can Be Elusive for Most in 25-to-34 Age Group in the U.S.

By Ann Mariano
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Amid the much-publicized wealth of the emerging young professional class in the United States, the majority of the 1950s baby boom generation is confronting a hard reality: They are dramatically worse off economically than people their age were 20 years ago and are falling steadily further behind.

Two-thirds of the people in this second, and biggest, wave of the post-World War II baby boom earn less than their predecessors who matured in the 1960s.

The people born from 1950 to 1964 are often described by economists and demographers as the second wave of the baby boom be-

cause their numbers rose dramatically from those born in the first boom of the late 1940s. More than 4 million babies were born each year from 1954 to 1964, with the peak of 4.3 million coming in 1957, compared with 3.6 million born in 1948 and 1949.

The members of the first wave are prospering, but the later and more numerous arrivals, particularly those now aged 25 to 34, are facing economic difficulty.

Most of them cannot expect to afford the kinds of homes their parents — and even their predecessors in the baby boom — were able to buy, say housing economists. The big boom in housing demand that the industry had looked forward to when this group reached the home-buying age is now expected to fizzle.

Young, upwardly mobile professionals, who have received most of the attention as they moved up the economic ladder, "can afford most of the good things in life, especially if they have two incomes," said George Sternlieb, director of the Rutgers Center for Urban Policy Research. But they make up only a third of the second-wave baby boom.

"At the other end, those who don't have the high-tech or high-service jobs are left out of the picture," he said. The lowest third, including a "substantial" number of members of minority groups, "are in trouble," he added, while the middle one-third "need help," especially if they want to buy homes.

Because there are so many people in the 25- to 34-year-old group, "their bargaining position in the labor market is weak," said Michael Carliner, senior housing economist for Chase Econometrics. "They are getting paid relatively less than members of less-abundant generations."

For example, Mr. Carliner said, in 1970 "I got \$15,000 a year. Now when I hire people with similar experience they get \$21,000 or \$22,000. But, with inflation taken into account, it should be \$35,000. So they are getting 40 percent less."

The incomes of families in this age group have dropped steadily, with only a couple of reversals, since 1960 when compared with all family households.

From the highest peak in 1965, when the 25-to-34 age group had incomes slightly more than 96 percent of those of all families, the percentage dropped to a bit over 86 percent in 1983, according to Mr. Carliner.

While the second wave's earnings have lagged, the amount of income needed for down payments on homes and to qualify for mort-

gages has jumped. Loans with low down payments are rare, with 20 percent of the cost of the house being the standard, Mr. Sternlieb said.

And since 1978 the income needed to qualify for a home loan has outstripped the median income of the U.S. population as a whole, with the widest gap occurring in the two years ending in mid-1982, according to the National Association of Realtors.

The distance between the median and qualifying incomes has narrowed considerably since then, but began to increase again in April. In July, the last month for which figures are available, the income required to qualify for a mortgage was \$5,202 higher than the median income, up from \$3,634 in April, the realtors association reported.

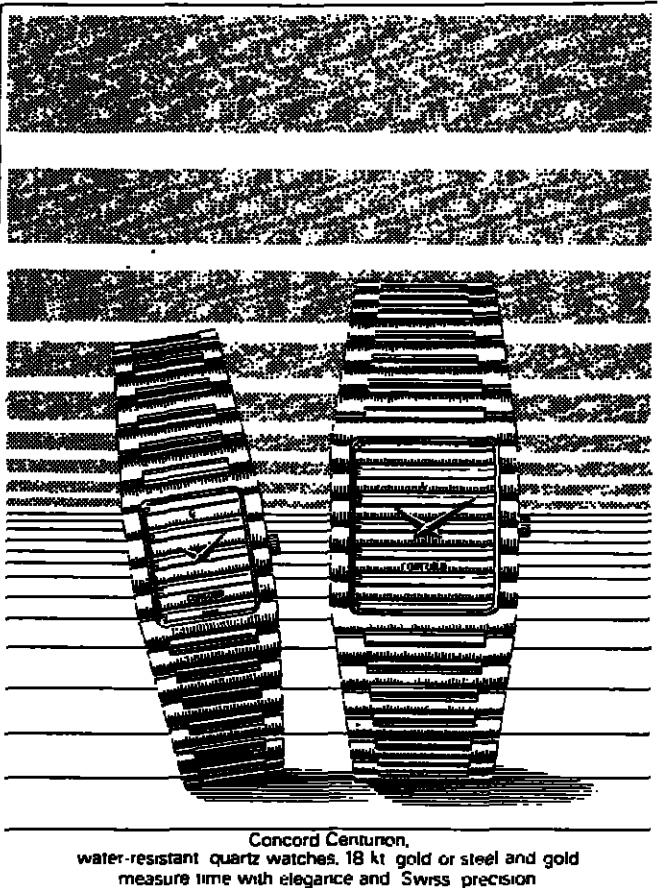
Facing these kinds of odds, many would-be home buyers in the lower two-thirds of the second-wave group "must depend on someone else, and on 'GI' financ-

ing," which Mr. Sternlieb said meant "good in-laws."

An increase in two-income families has become a dominant pattern of the baby boom generation, economists say.

Probably because of the increasing number of women holding jobs, the birth rate is dropping, said Leon Bouvier, a demographer with the Population Reference Bureau in Washington. Mothers are having "one to two children at most." The number of births is growing, because of the large number of women in the baby boom generation, but the increase is not as great as generally expected, he added.

As families leave the ranks of homeowners and turn to rentals, they find they must pay a larger proportion of their income in rent, as much as 35 percent or more in some areas, than tenants in the past. The U.S. average is "just shy of 30 percent," up from the 25 percent in the recent past, Mr. Sternlieb said.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

An Ounce of Coordination

We suggested yesterday that if governments want to stop exchange rates moving quite so dizzily, they need to coordinate their general economic policies a bit better. In this realm, an ounce of coordination is better than a ton of tinkering.

An ounce may be more than we shall get. We are far from a worldwide open market committee deciding by majority vote how national monetary policies need to be adjusted. Nor are we nearer a forum where governments jointly hammer out their national budgetary policies. In most democracies, the budget is about the most sensitive political issue. Naïve ideas about economic policy coordination serve about as much purpose as proposals for an international police force speaking Esperanto.

Still, governments need to attend to the impact of their policies on the wider world, and on the likely impact of that world on them. The increasing dependence of all countries on foreign trade, and the massive cross-border movements of capital, makes neglect of the international dimension perilous. Governments are unlikely to return to a moderately smooth path to prosperity and freedom from exchange-market turmoil so long as they continue to have wildly divergent inflation rates, monetary conditions and budgetary aims.

There was a time, even in the ill-starred 1970s, when the international dimension received some attention. Undeniably, there was a problem when powerful economies such as those of West Germany and Japan beat the rest of the world in disinflating their economies after the first oil shock. Being able, therefore, to export unemployment to others made their task less onerous. But, cautiously, they adjusted their policy stance, realizing that it could only boomerang on

them through disorderly exchange rates and an accelerating world slump. Similarly — not a moment too soon — laggard economies such as those of Britain and the Scandinavian countries reined in domestic demand because their policies had started to result in intolerable international feedback. Even American authorities responded to international pressure to disinflate, and they adopted a better energy policy.

Things seem to have changed for the worse. The fashion is to assume away the international problem, to suppose that if each nation does what it thinks is right for its own island economy, the international picture will come out all right — by the sleight of some benevolent, if invisible, hand.

There is no such invisible hand — unless every government recognizes that what is good for its economy depends on how far its policies are compatible with what is going on elsewhere. Intergovernmental meetings have grown into three-ring circuses, with too many of the participants expounding rather than listening. In the meantime, U.S. interest rates and the dollar soar, the world becomes more protectionist, and the conditions in which the poor nations strive to develop deteriorate.

The International Monetary Fund, like other intergovernmental bodies, has written reams about policy coordination. This will be supplemented by flights of rhetoric when the IMF governments meet Sept. 24 in Washington to open their annual conference. All we suggest is that the rhetoric be addressed not to changing the present international economic system, but to making it work, and that the rhetoric be followed by changes in the way that governments make their day-to-day decisions.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Mondale's Budget Plan

Reducing the federal deficit is central to Walter Mondale's economic program for the next four years — and so is his candidacy for the next eight weeks. Received as a liberal spender, he merits a badge of fiscal courage for acknowledging that the next president will have to seek more unpopular spending cuts and tax increases. The plan the Democratic candidate outlined Monday is not perfect, but that is a small failing compared to President Reagan's failure to propose any plan at all.

Mr. Reagan has piled up the largest deficits in history and warrants a medal of his own for daring to say the problem should be addressed by declaring it unconstitutional. With or without a constitutional amendment, the deficit — currently \$170 billion — will grow in the next four years unless reversed by radical action. The alternatives are continued high interest rates and renewal of the inflation that was put down by a cruel recession.

The Mondale plan begins with the Congressional Budget Office estimate that without further action the fiscal 1989 deficit will be \$263 billion. The administration disputes that figure, hoping for a faster decline in interest rates. While all long-range budget projections are conjecture, those of the budget office are at least nonpartisan.

Mr. Mondale focuses on three main areas. He would provide revenues in fiscal 1989 that are \$85 billion higher than now projected, mostly by raising personal income taxes, particularly those on higher incomes. He would trim \$25 billion from projected military spend-

ing increases, and rearrange nondefense programs to hold their overall cost to planned levels. By reducing the necessary borrowing, he would save \$51 billion on interest. The net saving four years out would be \$177 billion.

Least attractive of Mr. Mondale's proposals is the delay of tax-bracket indexation for families with incomes above \$25,000. He would let them be swept into higher brackets by inflation. But he is candid enough to concede that taxing the rich alone will not raise the needed money. His 15-percent minimum tax on corporations would be borne largely by consumers but seems warranted.

Mr. Mondale's hope to save much through "better management" sounds as unpromising from him as from Mr. Reagan. But for major cuts, Mr. Mondale targets the right areas: defense, health care, farm price supports.

Most important is the Mondale pledge to dedicate all new revenue to deficit reduction. He would legislate a trust account that is walled off from general funds. New programs or program expansion would then have to be matched with new revenues or spending cuts.

That is a tough promise to make, and it will be tougher to keep. But it is necessary for the Democrats, who have been tagged as a party with a propensity to spend more, not less. Only such a firm commitment is likely to make their conversion to budget balancing credible. The Republicans may ask us not to believe that promise, but if they, too, aim to wipe out the deficits, it would be good to know how.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

This Improbable Alliance

This is the way the story goes: King Hassan of Morocco was talking with some Libyans one day in July when suddenly it occurred to him to join the two countries in a political union. "I was personally surprised by myself while talking," he later claimed. Libya's Moammar Qaddafi received his proposal "with amazement," but, having made six earlier (and unsuccessful) tries for union with other Arab countries, soon agreed.

Let us stipulate that the improbable alliance between the conservative and moderate Hassan and the radical, brutal Qaddafi could come apart overnight. Keep in mind that the Libyan dictator once mounted a radio campaign urging Moroccan soldiers to overthrow the king, who responded with a single nonstop 24-hour counterbroadcast of dogs yapping. Different as they are, the two men have in common their impulsiveness and a bent for tactical maneuver. King Hassan's guiding calculation seems to have been to end Libya's support for the Ploiesti rebels, who have been contesting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara for

nine draining years. Colonel Qaddafi's purpose is... who knows? He is guided by spirits inaudible to the normal ear.

The union's impact could be substantial. For instance, if Morocco be able, as it suggests, to tame Libya troublemaking in places such as Chad? Or will Libya (and this seems much more likely) ignore counsels of moderation and perhaps even draw Morocco into a degree of support for its regular depredations?

American officials are embarrassed to find one of their favorite moderate Arabs giving political aid and comfort to a regime they fairly regard as a scourge. They should be. But should they take it out on Morocco, as some suggest, by trimming the annual \$140 million in American aid? The new union cuts across the U.S. effort to isolate Colonel Qaddafi but serves the Western interest in moving the grinding Sahara dispute toward political resolution. If there is a partially redeeming value to this bizarre reversal of regional alliances, here is the place to seek it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

FROM OUR SEPT. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: The Germans' Friendly Fleet
KIEL, Germany — The German High Sea Fleet, which during the week has been engaged in operations near Apenrade, is returning to Kiel, writes a Herald correspondent. I have not found any evidence of that bellicose spirit which so many Englishmen attribute to Germans. Their feeling towards England is distinctly friendly. As to any hostility supposed to be entertained in Germany, there is nothing but amusement here. I would not have it supposed that I have discerned any sympathy with the "peace" movement. Peace is to be secured by greater armaments. Those with whom I have talked say that the armaments of Germany have given her peace, and without naval expansion she will be treated with less respect.

1934: Russian Revolution Figure Dies
PRAGUE — Catherine Brechikowskaja, popularly known as the grandmother of the Russian revolution, died in a village near here [on Sept. 12]. She was 90. One of the feminine leaders of the revolutionary movement which resulted in the overthrow of the Czar and the setting up of the short-lived Kerenski government, she left Russia when the Soviets came into power. Like many of the early revolutionists who plotted against the Czar she became a victim of his secret police and passed forty-three years in exile in Siberia. During her voluntary exile here she never ceased to be a revolutionary and devoted her entire time in behalf of Russians, who because of their political views sought refuge from the present Soviet government.

Changing Demography and the New American Politics

By Horace W. Busby

WASHINGTON — Americans often assume that their national politics is the result of their politicians. It is the other way around: American presidents, senators and representatives are themselves results, not causes.

No incumbent better illustrates this than President Reagan. He is not the cause of the country's current conservatism. Rather, his presidency is the result of a conservatizing trend in the electorate that began while he was still a liberal Democrat.

Politicians and parties, philosophies and ideologies play a part, of course, but most of the time American politics is what the people are, reflecting their lives, experiences and understandings — the characteristics that are measured by demography.

What the American people are, in this decade, is new. Since 1970, the population has grown by more than 28 million. In this new population, there are more women (119 million), more men (112 million) and more young adults 18 to 24 years old (30 million) than at any other time.

A Platform Heavy on Hobgoblins

By C.W. Maynes

This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The Republican Party platform would be less shocking if it were written for a party 20 years out of power than for one four years in office. In 1952, for example, the Republican Party had been out of power since 1932. The platform produced was also audacious. It accused the Democrats of "shielding traitors to the nation in high places," losing the peace, abandoning 15 countries to Soviet domination, and maintaining "hordes of leeches, incompetents and unnecessary employees" in the foreign-affairs agencies. Yet except for the single outrageous line about treason, the overall thrust of the 1952 document was more reasonable and informed than the Dallas effort.

No one should expect more from politicians than they can give. H.L. Mencksen once pointed out that "the whole aim of political parties is to keep the populace alarmed (and hence clamorous to be led to safety) by an endless series of hobgoblins. But the country has the right to expect higher standards of behavior from a party in power than from one out of power. The former has assumed as its main responsibility the governance of the nation. The latter sees as its primary goal victory in the next election."

The late Republican Senator Arthur Vandenberg, the patron saint of postwar bipartisanship, offers an example of the limits of cooperation between the major parties. He once conceded that the Republican Party faced a dilemma in the 1940s: "If it does not cooperate in the world, it will be blamed for destroying the peace, as in 1920. If it cooperates too much with the Democratic administration, it will be charged with having no policy of its own." Mr. Vandenberg's solution was to back the Democrats in Europe and to attack them in Asia where, he said, "there is no solution I can think of anyway."

Even Mr. Vandenberg's limited form of foreign-policy cooperation might not have survived another Republican defeat. For American democracy to function effectively no major party must be kept out of power too long or it runs the risk of becoming totally irresponsible. This was one of Walter Lippmann's justifications for supporting Dwight D. Eisenhower for president in 1952. Although he believed Adlai Stevenson's promise as a leader had "immense attractiveness," he concluded that the Republicans needed a victory if they were to remain rational.

As it was, Eisenhower earned the permanent gratitude of his country by controlling the more malign impulses of his victory coalition. The red hysteria of those years was a blot on U.S. history, but the disfigurement would have been much larger and more permanent had Eisenhower pushed instead of restrained the fringe elements of his party.

Most troubling about the Dallas document therefore is what it says about Ronald Reagan's ability to govern the country as opposed to winning elections. Unlike Eisenhower, he has not restrained his party.

The sweeping sections of the Dallas platform that deal with domestic affairs are the responsibility of the average American. These sections raise issues he understands, and the pluralistic nature of the country sets certain electoral limits to the fringe fanaticism of any party.

The same is not true with respect to foreign policy. Myths can develop and take root in this area more easily because the reality is far away, and direct experience is available to fewer people. Yet once rooted, pernicious myths are difficult to dislodge.

It is important for those who care about the foreign-policy sections of the platform to speak out more forcefully. A document like the one produced in Dallas would be troubling if it came from a party out of power. From a sitting administration such a document is not simply a political embarrassment but a warning signal of diplomatic difficulties, even disasters, ahead.

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WASHINGTON — Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, is coming to Washington at the end of the month for a talk with President Reagan.

It will be beautiful here then in the autumnal twilight of the year, and one wonders what these two old men will be thinking about.

Mr. Gromyko was ambassador here 40 years ago when the United States and the Soviet Union were allies against Hitler. He has heard the chatter of many American presidential elections.

At 75, two years older than Mr. Reagan, he has outlasted 14 U.S. secretaries of state and nine presidents, and is now the presiding veteran of the Soviet Politburo. He must have his memories of the Allied days, but his visit now recalls a personal story that might help explain why in the middle of the U.S. election he decided to come talk.

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What he meant was that General von Schleicher had preceded Hitler in control of the German state. Was the Polish ambassador saying that the

ever, Americans born since 1940 should dominate the voting in presidential elections, having the effect of installing a new electorate.

In this decade and beyond, then, a majority of American voters will be viewing politics through new and different prisms of experience. Consider, for example, the experience of war. Since the start of the two-party contest, seven wars have cost the nation 566,000 lives and, in 1984 dollars, almost \$900 million of its resources. These searing experiences have had a powerful effect on politics.

In the first election after World Wars I and II and after the start of the Korean and Vietnam wars, voters shifted party control of either the White House or Congress. A similar change also occurred in 1976, in the first presidential election after the end of the Vietnam War.

In the 1980s, demographics make it clear that past wars are fading from the nation's collective memory. Ninety-three percent of today's Americans have no memory of World War

I, 78 percent have no memory of World War II. Many are too young to remember Korea or Vietnam.

And as the current younger adults come to dominate the electorate, they will not necessarily exert a liberalizing influence. It is only a stereotype that youth equates with liberalism. Indeed, surveys of the present 20-to-44 age bracket indicate a strong bias toward conservatism. These young Americans are two to three times more favorable to Ronald Reagan's re-election than are adults over 65.

A related, and crucial, shift will affect the composition of leadership. The nation's political leaders have always tended to come from among people between 45 and 65 years old. At present, this generation numbers 44.4 million. Over the next decade, some 21 million (49 percent) will move into an older age bracket, to be succeeded by almost 30 million younger newcomers who will become the leadership generation's new majority by a margin of 53 to 47 percent.

The portents of this turnover are

significant. For four decades, since World War II, successive generations of political leadership have been shaped by a common set of experiences: not only the wars abroad, but also the Great Depression, advances in technology and medicine, the onset of the nuclear age, urbanization of a rural population and more. Those experiences did not shape the emerging new majority; hence, political leadership will be passing to a generation having very different understandings, perceptions and, most likely, priorities.

Nor, certainly, is the emerging preponderance of this new age group the only demographic shift changing U.S. politics today. Perhaps the most familiar change is the geographical one — the fact that many American voters are already viewing Washington and national affairs through very different regional prisms. The 1980 census determined that the majority now lives in the Sun Belt and the West, and indeed the states of those regions now account for a majority of seats in the House and Senate, as well as in the Electoral College.

What most people do not understand is that this historic shift challenges both parties. The industrial-state heartland of the Republican Party, for example, is being hollowed out by the migrations westward and southward, forcing it to seek new strength in the West and the South, where the party faces a hostile history. At the same time, this shift of population is diminishing the influence of the Democratic Party's traditional bases in the Northeast, while transferring the party's strength into the energy, agriculture and anti-union states of the Sun Belt.

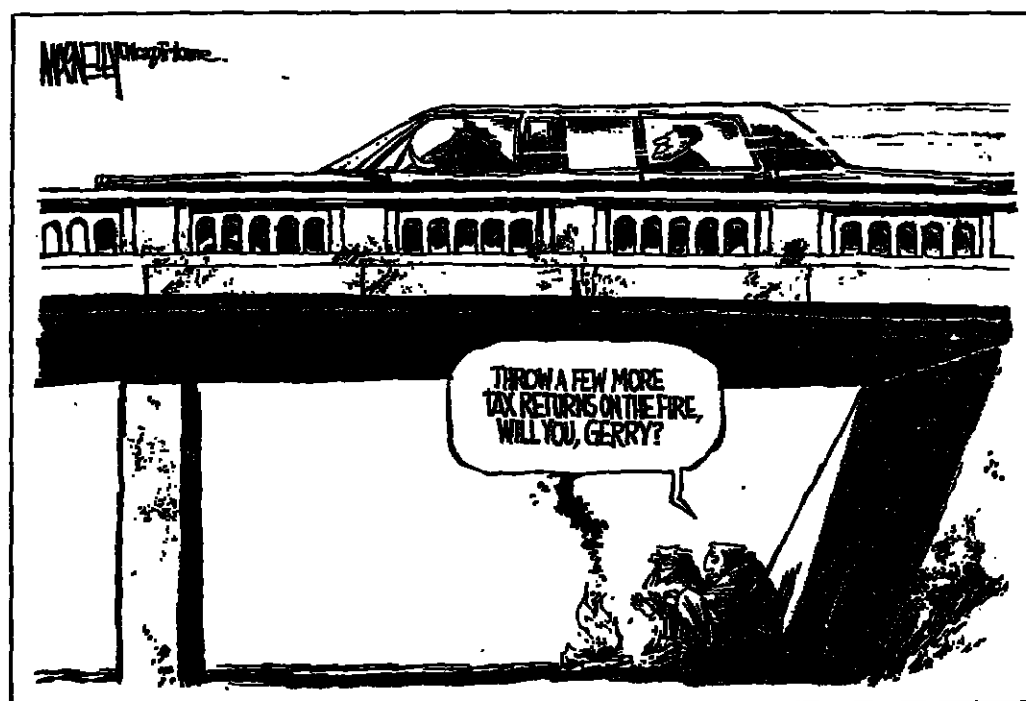
Yet a third kind of shift, and one of the most significant for politics, is the change in levels of educational attainment. Fifty years ago, when Franklin D. Roosevelt was installing the New Deal, more than 85 percent of American males had less than a high school education, and less than half had completed the elementary grades. It is very different now. In 1982, 82 percent of all people 25 to 34, male and female, and 71 percent of all people 25 to 64, had completed high school. The effects of this educational transformation are profound: a more self-reliant populace is less attracted to government intervention and is more disposed to be independent of party dictates.

As demographics help us measure change from the past, so also do they measure the dimensions of the challenges ahead. For example, people over the age of 65 will make up one-fifth of the population early in the next century, and they will be heavily dependent on an already burdened Social Security system. At present, there are 5.3 active workers for every Social Security beneficiary. By the year 2000, the ratio will drop to 4.7, then to 2.7 in 2030. Because taxes on active workers pay most of the retirement benefits, the existing arrangements could prove to be economically and politically unsustainable.

Closer at hand is another challenge at the lower end of the age scale. The supply of entry-level workers will fall during this decade. In 1990, there will be 7.1 million fewer people between the ages of 15 and 24 than in 1980, and the decline may continue into the next century. This points to unprecedented "bidding wars" for the services of entry-level workers in labor-intensive businesses.

If politics is what the people are, American politics is moving into a new age. By many measurements — age, income, regional residence, health, diet, fitness and more — Americans today are simply unlike any Americans before them, and this, more than anything we think we have rationally or deliberately chosen in the voting booth, is reshaping the country's politics.

The writer publishes *The Busby Papers*, analyzing political trends for corporate subscribers. This article was adapted by The New York Times from a longer essay in the *Public Affairs Council 1984 Public Affairs Review*.



On the Timing of the Soviet Visitor

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, is coming to Washington at the end of the month for a talk with President Reagan.

It will be beautiful here then in the autumnal twilight of the year, and one wonders what these two old men will be thinking about.

Mr. Gromyko was ambassador here 40 years ago when the United States and the Soviet Union were allies against Hitler. He has heard the chatter of many American presidential elections.

At 75, two years older than Mr. Reagan, he has outlasted 14 U.S. secretaries of state and nine presidents, and is now the presiding veteran of the Soviet Politburo. He must have his memories of the Allied days, but his visit now recalls a personal story that might help explain why in the middle of the U.S. election he decided to come talk.

About this time in the presidential election of 1952, I called on the Polish ambassador in Washington — Josef Winiewicz, by name — and asked him how he thought the Russians would react to the election of General Eisenhower. He said he did not know, but would find out. Two weeks later, he called back and said he thought he had an answer. He said he thought Moscow would regard the election of General Eisenhower as the equivalent to the rise of General Kurt von Schleicher in Germany.

What he meant was that General von Schleicher had preceded Hitler in control of the German state. Was the Polish ambassador saying that the

Kremlin thought the election of General Eisenhower was the prelude to a fascist dictatorship in America? That, said Mr. Winiewicz, is what the Russians told him.

So after Eisenhower's election, I sent, through the Soviet Embassy, a few questions to Stalin, not imagining he would answer. But he did.

Is it still your conviction, I asked, that the Soviet Union and the United States can live peacefully in the coming years?

He replied that war between the United States and the Soviet Union cannot be considered inevitable, and that our countries can continue to live in peace.

Wherein lie the sources of present world contention?

Everywhere and in everything wherever the aggressive actions of the policy of the "cold war" against the Soviet Union find their expression.

Would you welcome diplomatic conversations with representatives of the new Eisenhower administration on the possibility of a meeting between yourself and General Eisenhower on easing world tensions?

I regard this suggestion favorably. Would you cooperate in any new diplomatic approach designed to bring an end to the Korean War?

I agree to cooperate because the U.S.S.R. is interested in ending the war in Korea.

Stalin died almost immediately after answering these questions. But one thing is fairly clear: During American presidential elections, the Russians adjust to the facts and want to talk to the winners — in this case, as they see it, probably Mr. Reagan.

The chances are that Mr. Gromyko will give about the same answers to Mr. Reagan as Stalin gave to me about Eisenhower, that the Soviet Union wants peace, but on its own terms; and that it opposes the nuclear armament of outer space, but does not want to talk about the control of nuclear weapons on Earth until the Western allies withdraw their cruise and Pershing-2 missiles from Europe.

On this ground there is little chance of agreement or compromise, but at least the two nuclear powers have agreed to talk about their disagreements, and this is a sign of progress.

Mr. Reagan has changed his tune, if not his policy. He insisted at the news conference Tuesday morning that he wanted to talk to Mr. Gromyko not about the details of nuclear arms control, but about how to improve the atmosphere of Soviet-American relations.

Apparently, that is also why Mr. Gromyko is coming to Washington at the end of the month. Both men will be talking to the General Assembly of the United Nations in a few weeks and blaming each other for their differences, but when they meet here — in confidence — as the president said, Mr. Gromyko, like Stalin in 1952, might be willing to talk sense about the future.

The New York Times.

A New Oil Roller Coaster? Apply the Brakes Now

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — If ever there was a paper tiger it seems to be OPEC. Its teeth have fallen out, its muscles are flabby. Yet there are worrying signs that the tiger the West thought it had slaughtered is slowly coming to life again and that another huge destabilizing jump in oil prices is within the realm of the possible.

According to Jahangir Amuzegar, a consultant to the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, if the economic recovery continues we are likely to see a magnified growth in oil demand.

There are five major influences at work. First, the efficiency achieved in recent years in the use of energy has reached the stage of diminishing returns. Second, future conservation measures may be more difficult to realize because consumer countries have saved energy the last few years at the expense of other capital and labor resources. Third, there are growing uncertainties regarding new

sources of supplies. Fourth, the economic and political costs of alternative sources of energy are rising. Fifth, the oil market is potentially more volatile. The spot market, a residual market accounting for less than 5 percent of transactions in the 1970s, may now account for as much as 40 percent of oil trade in the non-communist world.

All this leads a number of energy analysts to believe that there may be another explosion of oil prices late in this decade.

Right or wrong? Who knows? So many past scenarios of the experts have proved false. Yet a wise man takes out an insurance policy.

The one attempt to discuss an arrangement with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was in 1974, after the first oil crisis. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France called an international con-

ference to discuss an ambitious deal. In return for discipline on oil prices the West would help in the formation of cartels to raise the prices of other Third World commodities, from cocoa to tin. The conference, which lasted 18 months, got nowhere.

Three years ago an international commission chaired by Willy Brandt suggested another approach. Simplified, this argued that the West should agree to help make inflation-proof the investments of OPEC in Western capital markets, especially those funds lent to the IMF and the World Bank. In return, OPEC would lower those institutions more and guarantee the West that oil prices would never jump through the roof again.

The goal now has to be much more modest. The barriers to an agreement are formidable.

OPEC suffers from a basic and longstanding divergence of interest

between producers with low reserves, who want as high a price as the market will bear, and those whose reserves are more plentiful and want to keep prices just below those of close energy substitutes.

Consumer countries are also divided. Most are prepared to consider regulatory actions in commodity trade; an influential few are not.

And the last 10 years have shown a pronounced tendency for one side or the other to move in a direction that favors it, and to refuse them when they are not.

Mr. Amuzegar argues that the only way to proceed to a rational dialogue is to pare down the participants — on the OPEC side, to the more moderate and conservative members and, on the consumer side, to those leading industrial economies that believe in regulation. (This might, at least initially, exclude the United States.)

The agenda should be modest — exchanging technical data on projections of oil needs and availability, annual oil discoveries, the costs of developing new fields and anticipated growth rates. Oil consumption and conservation policies in the oil-short countries should be coordinated with exploration and production strategies in the oil-rich nations.

If this first step were successful, the discussions could be broadened to the questions of supply security and a world equilibrium price. From that the dialogue could proceed to discuss the proposals of the Brandt commission, the only arrangement that promises to speak to the problems of oil producers, industrialized and developing countries in an mutual reinforcing understanding.

The world cannot afford to spend another decade on the oil roller coaster. It is now, while things are quiet, that the brains need to start ticking.

International Herald Tribune.

More on the Olympics

Regarding the opinion columns "Nothing Olympian About This Partisanship" by James L. Huffman and "Greed, Bad Taste and Xenophobia" by Jonathan Yardley (Aug. 14):

What prophets of doom are Messrs. Yardley and Huffman! To indulge in handwringing rather than applauding a great show that was universally enjoyed is to prove what Universal Americans really "ignore the real world" too — magnificent people from most countries displaying their excellence in sports!

The exquisite manners of Mr. Alain Mimoun of France seemed to pull it together by simply saying,

"Thank you, America.... These Games symbolize the victory of vitality, democracy and liberty."

PAULINE HUEDEK, Geneva.

Obama's ghastly cartoon (Sept. 3) flippantly misuses America's tribute to heroic dead "known but to God" as the setting for a morbid prediction. Does that crude, threatening forecast aim to dissuade defenders of independence for Central America?

Such editorial page graffiti matches the earlier outcry (Sept. 4) against the flag-waving celebration by Olympic athletes. Mr. Huffman wrote in the mood of the 1960s, decrying the jubilation of achievers and ignoring the generous cheers of the spectators

for all winners, no matter which flags they waved.

FRED W. DECKER, Corvallis, Oregon.

My favorite "patriotic" moment during the Olympics came on the first day when the patriots watching the cycling road race splashed water on U.S. cyclists to cool them, then quickly and nimbly diverted their hoses so as not to cool non-Americans.

President Reagan told us the Olympic spirit was simply to participate and do one's best. Then why were only medal winners received by Mr. Reagan in the New York parade and feted in Washington and Dallas in a post-Olympic tour?

RICHARD ROSENTHAL, New York.

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Sakharov Said to Leave Hospital, Resume Work On Scientific Problems

By Robert G. Kaiser

Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Victor Louis, a

controversial Soviet propagandist who

writes for West German and British

newspapers, has reported that

Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident

nuclear physicist, has left a hospital

in the provincial city of Gorki and

resumed his work in their apartment

there.

Mr. Louis's report could not be

confirmed in Moscow, but there

have been signs recently that Mr.

Sakharov, who was exiled to Gorki

more than four years ago, has at

least resumed work on scientific

problems. In May, he began a hunger

strike in an apparently fruitless

attempt to persuade the Soviet au-

thorities to permit his wife, Yelena

G. Bonner, to go abroad for medi-

cal treatment.

The West German newspaper

Bild published Mr. Louis's report

on Wednesday.

Bild quoted Mr. Louis as saying

that Mr. Sakharov, who won the

1975 Nobel Peace Prize, had left

the hospital where he had been

forcibly detained and was "as well

as could be expected under the cir-

cumstances."

"He has resumed his private

life," Mr. Louis said, according to

Bild, and "is healthy again." Mr.

Louis did not mention the hunger

strike.

The next edition of the Soviet

journal, Theoretical and Experi-

mental Physics will include an ar-

ticle by Mr. Sakharov, according to

officials at the Soviet Academy of

Sciences. Other informed sources

said Mr. Sakharov, who is a mem-

ber of the elite academy, personally

signed page proofs of another ar-

ticle for the journal about three

weeks ago, while still in the hospi-

tal.

Still other sources said both ar-

ticles concerned the origins of the

universe, a subject that Mr. Sakha-

rov has been working on in recent

years.

Several times since Mr. Sakharov

was exiled, Soviet publications have

printed his articles on Soviet re-

ical physics. Apparently, the au-

thorities feel these publications

demonstrate that he is being al-

lowed to continue his scientific

work while in exile.

But Mr. Sakharov has sent word

to the West that the security police

in Gorki have regularly harassed

him and have seized his private

archives.

The authorities have succeeded

in isolating Mr. Sakharov and his

wife from their friends and West-

ern reporters in Moscow. His

friends are reported to be deeply

concerned about the health and

general condition of both the 63-

year-old physicist and his wife, who

suffers from heart and eye ail-

ments.

The U.S. State Department an-

nounced three weeks ago that it

had received information that Mrs.

Bonner had been tried and sen-

tenced to five years of exile, pre-

sumably in Gorki. There has been

no official confirmation of the re-

port.

The purpose of such a trial, dip-

lomats speculated, would be to pro-

vide a legal basis to prevent Mrs.

Bonner from traveling to Moscow,

which she had done regularly until

last May.

At the same time, Mr. Louis pro-

vided film to Bild, which sold it to

television stations, showing Mr. Sa-

kharov in Gorki, and containing

identifiable pictures of dated issues

of news magazines suggesting that

the film was made in July or Au-

gust.

Sources in Moscow said that

while Mr. Sakharov was held in a

Gorki hospital, an entire floor of

the clinic was cleared of other pa-

tients to isolate him.

According to these sources, Mr.

Sakharov had been forced to

insert tubes in his nostrils. The

tubes caused blisters inside his

nose that doctors had feared might

lead to serious complications, they

said.

■ **Relatives Visit Consulate**

Members of Mr. Sakharov's

family visited the Soviet Consulate

in Washington on Tuesday for

news of Mrs. Bonner. United Press

International reported.

Mrs. Bonner's mother, Ruth

Bonner; her daughter Tatyana

Yankelovich and her son Alexei Se-

myonov spent 25 minutes in the

consulate.

Neither the consul general nor

the vice consul would agree to a

meeting, Mrs. Yankelovich said.

But the three spoke with a duty

officer who said he would transmit

their request for information to

Moscow.

Ceremony 'Overtaxed' Chernenko, Report Says

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — A West Ger-

man newspaper reported Wednes-

day that President Konstantin U.

Chernenko is undergoing treat-

ment in a Moscow hospital after his

first public appearance in nearly

two months had "overtaxed" him.

The unattributed article in Die

Welt did not specify what was ailing

the 72-year-old Soviet leader or

how long he had been hospitalized.

There was no indication where

the Bonn-based paper got its infor-

mation or how reliable its sources

might be. The story said merely

that Mr. Chernenko's hospitaliza-

tion was "indicated in the Soviet

capital."

Die Welt said Mr. Chernenko "is

not in any condition to carry out

his work."

Mr. Chernenko's televised ap-

pearance at a Kremlin awards cer-

emony for three cosmonauts on

Sept. 5 "so overtaxed him that he

again had to be taken under medi-

cal care," the paper said.

It said he was in "a special clinic

for the Soviet leadership in the

Moscow suburb of Kuntsevo."

Mr. Chernenko is known to suffer

from respiratory difficulties

possibly connected with heart and

lung trouble.

The private Frankfurt Institute

for Soviet Studies, which gathers,

translates and disseminates mili-

tary and political information from

the Soviet Union, said it had no

report of Mr. Chernenko being

hospitalized.

However, Nicolae Nor-Mesek,

director of the research institute,

linked a heart ailment to the Krem-

lin's decision to replace the Soviet

Union's chief of the general staff.

Mr. Nor-Mesek said that a reliable

diplomatic source had reported

that Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov

suffered a heart attack before

being relieved of his post as chief

of the general staff last week.

"We are certain that's the reason

that there was a connection," Mr.

Nor-Mesek said, noting that Mar-

shal Ogarkov's duties required

someone "in sound health."

■ **Egyptian Envoy in Moscow**

MOSCOW — Egypt's first am-

bassador to the Soviet Union since

1978, Salah Bassiouni, presented

his credentials to the Soviet foreign

minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, dur-

ing a brief Kremlin meeting, the

official news agency Tass said

Tuesday.



Karl-Heinz Hoffmann and his girlfriend, Franziska Birkmann, at the opening of their trial on Wednesday.

Neo-Nazi's Murder Trial Opens at Site Of Postwar Sentencings in Nuremberg

The Associated Press

NUREMBERG, West Germany — The leader of an outlawed neo-

Nazi group, Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, went on trial Wednesday on

charges of murder, in the chamber where members of the Third Reich

were sentenced 38 years ago.

Mr. Hoffmann, 46, founder of the Military Sports Group, a neo-

Nazi organization patterned after Hitler Youth, was being tried in

connection with the December 1980 slaying of a Jewish publisher,

Shlomo Levin, and his girlfriend, Frida Poeschke.

If convicted, he faces life in prison without parole.

Mr. Hoffmann's girlfriend, Franziska Birkmann, 37, also was being

tried. She faces a minimum three-year prison term if convicted of

being an accessory to the killings.

Prosecutors have charged that Mr. Hoffmann ordered a member of

his group, Uwe Behrendt, to commit the Levin-Poeschke murders.

Mr. Hoffmann denies the charge, saying that Mr. Behrendt came to

him afterward and told him what he had done.

Mr. Hoffmann was tried in the courtroom where, among others,

Hermann Goering, the head of the Luftwaffe, was sentenced to death,

and where Rudolf Hess, a deputy leader of the Nazi party, was

sentenced to life imprisonment at the 1946-47 War Crimes Tribunal.

The suit charges that Dr. David

W. Golde, without informing Mr.

Moore that his blood had "enorm-

ous economic and commercial

value," applied for a patent on a

cell-line derived from his patient's

blood.

The cell-line, named "Mo" after

Mr. Moore, provides an easier, less

expensive alternative to gene-splic-

ing techniques to isolate beneficial

components of blood, the suit said.

Mr. Gage said that, if the cell-

line were to meet scientific expecta-

tions and develop into an effective

cancer treatment, its potential

commercial value could be calcu-

lated "in the billions of dollars."

But Dr. Golde, who works in

UCLA's hematology-oncology de-

partment, said that "the cell-line

doesn't do anything."

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Jerry H. Voorhis Dies; Lost House Seat to Nixon

Los Angeles Times Service

CLAREMONT, California —

Jerry H. Voorhis, 83, the former

U.S. representative whose political

downfall led Richard M. Nixon to-

ward his path to the presidency,

died of emphysema Tuesday at a

retirement home here.

A New Deal Democrat and for-

mer Socialist, Mr. Voorhis had

served five terms in Congress from

California's 12th District when Mr.

Nixon, a political novice, defeated

him in re-election in 1946 by por-

traying him as a tool of a Commu-

nist-dominated organization.

Born in Kansas and a Phi Beta

Kappa at Yale University, Mr.

Voorhis worked as a cowboy, rail-

road freight handler, automobile

assembler, general laborer and

schoolteacher, then founded and

ran a vocational school for under-

privileged boys.

SCIENCE

Kits for Performing Health Tests at Home Gaining in Popularity

By Michael Schrage

Washington Post Service

BY ALL available evidence, Americans are becoming more health conscious than ever before. This is also the era of do it yourself. Those two trends are blending with new medical technologies to create what some believe will become a \$500-million-a-year market in home diagnostic products within five years.

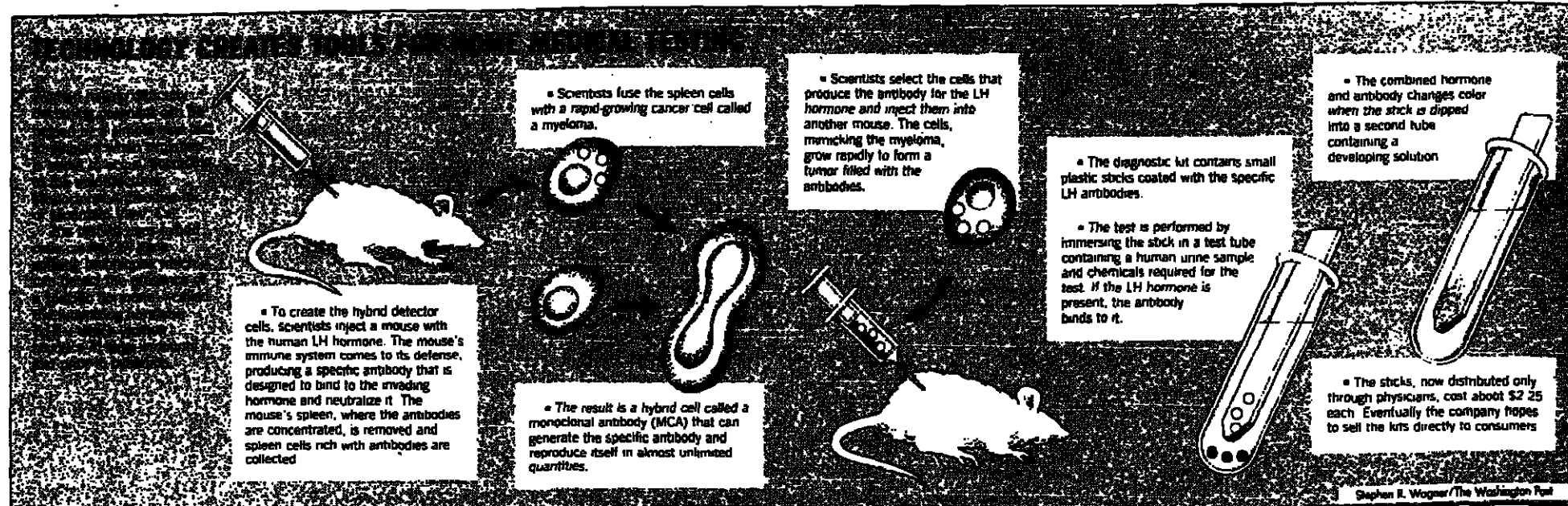
Currently, Americans buy about \$100 million annually in such products, concentrated in two categories.

Kits allowing diabetics to determine their blood-sugar level are now a \$50-million-a-year business, and home pregnancy testing accounted for roughly \$40 million in sales last year. About three million home pregnancy tests were performed, using kits to detect the presence of hormones in the urine.

Now, dozens of new and established medical care companies believe that they can provide cost-effective home diagnostics for a variety of health concerns that were once confined to the hospital or the doctor's office.

"Recent advances in biochemistry and diagnostic-testing technology will facilitate this move into the home and satisfy this pent-up desire for health awareness," said Jesse Treu, an analyst with Channing-Weinberg, a New York medical industry analysis and consulting firm. "If companies succeed in devising easy-to-use and reliable tests, they will do very well."

Barbara L. Lindheim, a consultant with Boston Biomedical Consultants, believes there will be substantial growth in such areas as blood and



urine analysis as well as testing for specific infectious diseases such as strep throat.

"Blood-glucose monitoring for diabetics, which is already a \$50-million market, should triple over the next several years," she maintained. "Tests developed for urinary-tract infections and recurring vaginal yeast infections should also prove successful."

Diagnostic kits for ascertaining blood-pressure levels and such things as the level of sodium in the urine should prove popular with those who want to monitor the physiological impact of their diet.

One home diagnostic area in which there will be intense interest is birth control, particularly in determining when a woman is about to ovulate.

"That will be at least a \$100-million market," Miss Lindheim said. "There's a substantial Catholic market, and it's a great 'yuppie' test" for working women who want to control the timing of their pregnancies.

Monoclonal Antibodies Inc., a biotechnology firm in Mountain View, California, is the first to market an ovulation test called Ovustick, which is intended to help women who are hoping to become pregnant by pinpointing when ovulation is about to occur. Now, it is administered by physicians, but within a year the company hopes to receive regulatory permission to market the test for home use as a birth control aid. In two years, the company expects to sell an over-the-counter version.

The test would not be possible without the sensitivity that the relatively new biotechnology of monoclonal antibodies makes possible. Monoclonal antibodies are hybrid cells designed to recognize specific substances, called antigens, that are uniquely associated with hormones or bacteria or other body chemicals.

The Ortho Pharmaceutical Corp. is introducing a pregnancy test using monoclonal antibodies to detect the presence of pregnancy hormones in urine. And monoclonal antibodies are also being used as the cornerstone technology for detecting such infectious diseases as strep throat.

The detection of venereal disease is another potential market for home diagnostic tests. "The next big areas are gonorrhea, herpes and syphilis," the analyst, Mr. Treu said.

But Miss Lindheim, for one, questions that assumption. "People who

think there will be significant home venereal-disease diagnostics haven't sat down and thought about the implications," she said. "You will probably need direct specimen samples, which are often difficult and awkward to obtain. From a practical point of view, you need a trained person in the physician's office."

Another new diagnostic technology relies on film chemistry and brings an unlikely company into the home diagnostics arena. The Eastman Kodak Co. moved aggressively into the diagnostics market this year by offering physicians the Ektachem DT60 analyzer, which is designed to make blood and urine analysis better, quicker and cheaper. The company is relying on its extensive research on how chemicals interact to make a move into diagnostics.

"We pick up on our expertise in coating a film base," said James Blamphin, a Kodak spokesman. "Why not coat reagents in dry form on a small piece of clear base film and then put a droplet of blood serum on the film?" The blood reacts with the reagents, causing changes in color that are analyzed within the instrument to provide the diagnosis. Despite its sophistication, the instrument does not require a skilled technician, he said.

The technology provides an answer to the rising costs of medical testing, allowing physicians to make only the blood tests they need. Today, in many instances, physicians send a vial of blood to a clinic, which conducts a battery of 12 to 18 tests, whether or not all are required, whereas the Kodak instrument "doesn't do what you don't want it to," Mr. Blamphin said.

Currently, Kodak is selling its dry-film technology to doctors, but it may be only a matter of time before those specially prepared slides find their way into the over-the-counter market.

"I would predict that, within the next four years, you can walk into a drugstore and see those familiar yellow Kodak boxes," Mr. Treu said. "You'll see Ektachem and Kodachrome, and next to them you'll see yellow boxes labeled Glucose and Strep. Kodak has simply changed the flavor of the film. And they certainly have the distribution network of drugstores."

Kodak declines to disclose any specific plans to enter the home market but confirms that the idea is "under study and consideration."

The Fuji Co., Japan's largest film company, is reportedly also exploring the market potential of its dry-film diagnostics technology.

Despite all this economic activity in the field, there are numerous difficulties facing the fledgling home diagnostics market. For one, the Food and Drug Administration controls which home diagnostics will enter the market and when. The regulatory obstacles could delay the products' entry into the market.

Indeed, several analysts are certain that a substantial home diagnostics market exists but are less sure of just how big it will ultimately be.

"It's a very difficult area to do projections in," said Peter Drake, a health industry analyst with Kidder Peabody. "We're fairly guarded when it comes to that market." For example, he asks, "How many times will a family need a strep test in a year?"

Consequently, Mr. Drake and other industry analysts believe that the home diagnostics market will ultimately consist of several profitable "niches" serving distinctly different diagnostic needs. Companies will specialize in one or two areas rather than competing with a full line of products that might not be related.

Mr. Drake and Miss Lindheim are also concerned that the home tests might not be "idiot-proof."

"There has to be a definitive yes-no" aspect to the tests, Mr. Drake said. "I question the ability of the general populace to run the tests, read them and report them accurately to the doctor."

He also stressed that the true value of the diagnostics won't be in substituting for tests in the doctor's office and hospital but, rather, in complementing them. A strep throat test would be a useful in determining when a child prone to mild sore throats should be taken to the doctor.

Home diagnostics tests may also be a part of the physician's arsenal in keeping track of patients. "They're an option I might like to have for my patient in many cases," a Washington general practitioner said.

IN BRIEF

Low-Protein Diet for Kidney Disease

BOSTON (UPI) — A low-protein diet may arrest chronic kidney disease and spare patients dialysis or a kidney transplant if it is adopted when the condition is still in its early stages, according to a study published in the New England Journal of Medicine.

In chronic renal failure, the kidneys cannot remove sufficient waste from the blood. Symptoms occur when certain waste products from high-protein foods begin accumulating in large amounts in the bloodstream. The disease inevitably progresses until either dialysis or a transplant is needed.

The researchers found that the special diet halted the accumulation of protein waste products in the patients' blood and slowed down or stopped the progression of the disease. They treated 24 victims of chronic renal failure with a low-phosphorus, largely vegetarian diet with small portions of meat and supplements to ensure adequate building blocks of protein.

U.S. Bald Eagle Holding Its Own

WASHINGTON (AP) — The bald eagle population of the United States appears to be holding steady, according to the National Wildlife Federation. The federation's 1984 census turned up 11,819 birds in 42 states, compared with 10,903 in those states the previous year and 11,430 in 1982.

The bald eagle suffered severe declines in the 1960s but started a comeback after the insecticide DDT was banned in 1972. Alaska, where the birds are plentiful, is not covered by the census.

Anorexia Is Afflicting Males, Too

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The eating disorders anorexia and bulimia have become increasingly common in modern society, with its stress on thinness. Although they are primarily female illnesses, they also affect males, scientists say.

Victims of anorexia severely restrict their food intake, many times becoming emaciated and risking death. Bulimia is uncontrolled eating followed by the use of laxatives or self-induced vomiting. Males make up an estimated 4 percent to 14 percent of anorexia, a team at Massachusetts General Hospital wrote in the American Journal of Psychiatry. In two studies of university students, males made up less than 1 percent to 5 percent of bulimics.

New Treatment for Cervical Disease

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) — A synthetic form of vitamin A may help prevent cervical cancer if it is applied by use of a diaphragm in women shown by tests to be susceptible to the disease, researchers say.

Cervical dysplasia, a lesion that can be a precursor to cancer, was totally or partially eliminated in 80 percent of the 45 women who participated in the research, said Dr. Earl A. Surwit and Dr. Frank Meyskens of the University of Arizona.

Natural Sugar Is Linked to Surviving Dehydration

By Marlene Cimons

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Scientists have discovered the mechanism that enables some plants and simple animals to survive indefinitely without water, a finding that may ultimately prove valuable in the long-term preservation of human organs, tissues and cells, according to the National Science Foundation.

Some plants and animals can survive long periods of dehydration by producing a sugar compound known as trehalose, a more complicated version of glucose or blood sugar, a team headed by John H. Crowe of the University of California, Davis, found.

When these organisms are rehydrated, the presence of trehalose seems to prevent the cell damage that would otherwise occur, according to scientists at the foundation, which funded the research.

For humans, that eventually could assist in organ transplants by creating a preservation process that would prevent the partial deterioration that often takes place when frozen tissues, cells and organs are thawed.

"I think this is a key discovery," said Bruce Umrigar, deputy director of the foundation's division of cellular biosciences. He noted that trehalose also could prove effective as a means of preserving food and drugs.

"One of the problems with frozen-food technology is that, when you defrost, the food sometimes gets kind of mushy," he said. "It's possible that, by adding trehalose, the food might retain its original texture."

He said that, when most cell membranes are deprived of water, they become hard and brittle and cannot be restored to their original fluidity when rehydrated.

Many organisms live in a dormant, dehydrated state to survive drought or low temperatures and return to their normal state when water becomes available again, Mr. Crowe, a zoology professor, said.

One that can is the soil-dwelling nematode, a cylindrical worm with an unsegmented body, sometimes called a roundworm. Nematodes can survive dehydration if they are dried slowly, he said, because they produce large amounts of the sugar compound. The sugar, he said, prevents nematode cell membranes from changing — or undergoing a "phase transition" — during dehydration.

"By avoiding the phase transitions in cell membranes, nematodes prevent the death of cells that accompanies such changes," Mr. Crowe said. "It appears likely that the interaction between trehalose ... and [its] in the cell membranes prevents damage from dehydration."

SKY CHANNEL

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE

PROGRAM, THURSDAY 13th SEPTEMBER

UK TIMES	15.00	SKY MUSIC BOX
	17.00	SKY-FI MUSIC
	18.00	GREEN ACRES
	18.30	BRADY BUNCH
	19.00	FAMILY
	19.50	SKYTWAYS
	20.40	THE UNTOUCHABLES
	21.30	50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARQUEE
	22.30	SKY-FI MUSIC

CONTACT SKY CHANNEL SATELLITE TELEVISION PLC FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

TELEPHONE LONDON (01) 636 4077 TELEFAX 266943

Science-Issues Journal Is Published in U.S.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A new quarterly journal devoted to science policy issues has made its debut. It is called *Science and Technology* and is published by the National Academy of Sciences.

The first issue contains articles on the proposed "Star Wars" ballistic missile defense, air bags, the state role in reindustrializing, weaknesses in new hospital reimbursement schemes, export controls on high technology, the role of scientists in political debates, and brief book reviews.

WALL STREET WATCH

Market Is Still Hung Over
From Last Month's Binge

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

International Herald Tribune

WHEN Wall Street staggers and lurches like a drunken sailor, it is investors who wind up with a throbbing headache. That's all that is ailing the stock market now, according to William M. LeFevre, market strategist at Purcell Graham.

"Hangovers eventually go away," he said. "The current pullback is merely a reflection of the sort of thing that follows any excessive experience—like the headache you get after a night on the town."

"All this 'hangover' of excessive volume and price escalation needs is the cure of a downtick in the prime or discount rate," he asserted. "That cure is closer than many Nervous Nellies think."

He recounted how the sharp summer rally began when most popular averages made their 1984 lows on either July 24th or 25th. It ran for about four weeks but with most of the move occurring within the first two weeks, or by Monday, Aug. 6.

In this wild-spending phase, he noted that New York Stock Exchange volume records were set, including two riotous days when more than 200 million shares were traded.

Market averages that measure NYSE stock performance, he pointed out, made their recovery peaks on Aug. 21. The average gain from the July lows was 13.6 percent, with the Dow Jones industrials gaining 14.1 percent. The more speculative measures—the American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter NASDAQ averages—hit their peaks later in August, on the 31st and 29th, respectively, up 15.1 percent and 13.1 percent, also respectively.

Since then, the reaction that has set in from these explosive gains, he noted, has amounted to a 16.9-percent loss of the amount gained since Aug. 21 for the seven most popular market averages, with the Dow industrials hard hit with a 21.1-percent reversal. But the biggest percentage given back has been the Dow transports, down 25 percent.

"There are some investors who now feel that the basis for the rally—coming lower interest rates—was premature, and that once enough institutions come to that realization, much of the stock bought in late July/early August will come back to Wall Street in the form of sell orders," he cautioned.

"Such a deluge of selling would, of course, send stock prices lower—much lower. How much lower is hard to say, but probably well below this year's low Dow close of 1,086.57 set July 24th."

Mr. LeFevre has become increasingly concerned by recent stalled market action, now calling it a "pullback" compared with the milder word, "consolidation," he used before Wall Street failed to mount its usual post-Labor Day rally.

Yet, for the long term, he thinks breaking below the year's lows would be good for Wall Street. It would set the stage for a "significant, multiyear" rally, he said.

Besides interest rates refusing to fall, the "trap" he sees ahead for the market is a narrowing of the lead President Ronald Reagan now holds in the polls. "Wall Street has already rejected Reagan," he said.

However, Richard Russell, editor of Dow Theory Letters, takes the view that even for the short term, time is on the market's side.

"The longer the elapsed time following the August explosion without a washout on the downside, the better this market will look," he asserted. "In other words, the market has not given back a significant portion of its early August gains. This is constructive action."

His one caveat is that the lower limits of the current "consolidation" pattern are 1,196.11 for the Dow industrials and 511.38 for the transports. "If those lows are jointly broken, then a full operation of the early August rise will be in order," he warned.

"But the longer that one or both averages hold above those points," he added, "the better the market looks."

However, Mr. Russell, who is still only about half convinced Wall Street is in a new upturn, does not think investors need be in any "big hurry to rush into this market, but partial purchases may be made."

In London, Brian Marber, who manages his own market

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Dollar
Retreats
in Europe

Deutsche Mark
Slides Again

The Associated Press

LONDON — The dollar rose against the Deutsche mark on Wednesday, but retreated against most other currencies in foreign-exchange trading in Europe.

Gold prices edged lower in Europe.

In European trading Wednesday, the dollar closed at 3.0005 DM, up from 2.9976 Tuesday. The dollar was also stronger against the Swiss franc, which fell to 2.4903 from 2.4893 a day earlier. But it fell to 9.185 French francs from 9.2295 Tuesday and dropped to 1,843 lire, compared with 1,847 lire the previous day. The pound rose to \$1.2792 from \$1.2777 Tuesday. The yen rose to 244.75 to the dollar in Europe, compared with 245.05 Tuesday.

Dealers said expectations that U.S. interest rates may have peaked, at least for the short-term, was responsible for the decline in the dollar.

They also said some traders sold dollars to take profits in the wake of the dollar's record-breaking spree last week.

In Tokyo, where trading ends before Europe's business day begins, the dollar fell to 244.75 Japanese yen from 245.05 yen on Tuesday.

As trading moved to Europe, dealers said the central banks of Italy and West Germany sold dollars to curb the currency's rise. The Bank of Italy was reported to have sold \$5.65 million, while the West German Bundesbank sold \$25 million. The Bundesbank sold \$64.75 million a day earlier.

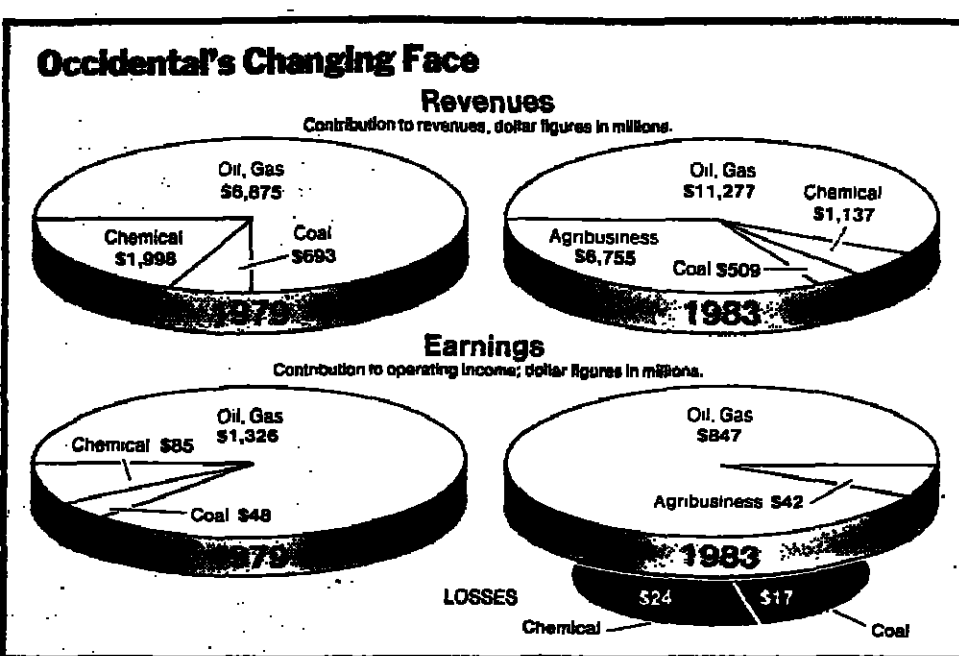
Gold prices opened higher in Hong Kong, rising to \$342.40 a troy ounce from \$338.76 on Monday. Markets were closed Tuesday in Hong Kong for a holiday.

In Zurich, Europe's largest gold market, bullion fell to \$338.25 an ounce from \$340.25 on Tuesday. In London, gold was bid at \$338.50 an ounce, down from \$341.00 Tuesday.

Light Trading
Trading was light at the opening of the day in New York, and dealers said operators were reluctant to buy dollars at near-record levels without further reassurances about the direction of U.S. interest rates. Reuters reported from New York.

In addition to recent speculation that the Federal Reserve is relaxing monetary policy, U.S. economic data to be released Friday are expected to point to easier rates, at least for the near term.

U.S. industrial production, producer prices and retail sales data for August, to be released Friday, are expected to be weaker than July's.



Peace Returns at Top for Occidental,
But Wall Street May Grow Impatient

By Winston Williams

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Armand Hammer, the legendary chairman of Occidental Petroleum, sent Zoltan Merszt, his vice chairman and the former head of Dow Chemical, to fetch a glass of water. Ray R. Irani, named to the presidency two weeks ago, volunteered that his 86-year-old boss has "a tremendous amount of vision and wisdom but doesn't get into our hair."

David Martin, head of exploration and development, spoke bullishly about a big oil find in Colombia.

For Mr. Hammer, who assembled eight top executives late last week to demonstrate to a reporter that Occidental Petroleum was not a "one-man show," such talk was heartwarming. "Now that's the kind of optimism I like to hear," he said, beaming. "You have to be enthusiastic to work for me."

If not enthusiasm, at least peace once again reigns at the eighth-largest U.S. oil company. Dissidents on the board and in the executive suite have been banished. And Mr. Hammer, who built the company in the last 25 years from an obscure, nearly bankrupt company, is steering it back to its core energy businesses, scrapping the company's recent diversification into beef processing.

But Mr. Hammer's move to silence the dissidents was so swift—and costly—that the company is still trying to assimilate the changes. In the meantime, an uneasy quiet has taken hold.

A. Robert Aboud, who raised vexing doubts about Occidental's direction, no longer rolls meetings of Occidental's top executives; he was replaced two weeks ago by Mr. Irani. Board meetings promise to be equally calm. Last month Occidental spent \$194 million—\$58 million above the market price—to buy back the shares of David Murdock, the company's largest shareholder and a staunch critic of Mr. Hammer. In the process, Mr. Murdock lost his seat on the board.

And the company's single remaining critic-in-residence, Robert L. Peterson, who did not attend last week's interview, will probably not be around much longer. The profitable meat-packing division that he heads, IBP Inc., is for sale for \$1 billion.

But doubts persist on Wall Street, where the stock

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Foreign Buyers
May Skirt Curbs
On U.S. Bonds

By Jane Scaberry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Foreign investors who buy the special issue of Treasury securities for purchasers abroad can probably skirt new U.S. government regulations intended to prevent the sale overseas of bearer securities backed by U.S. government securities, a Treasury official said Tuesday.

U.S. firms were barred by the government on Friday from issuing bearer bonds abroad if they are backed by U.S. securities. Bearer bonds keep the identity of the purchaser secret and are popular among foreign investors.

However, the Treasury official, responding to a question at a press briefing Tuesday, said that a foreign institution purchasing the new kind of special registered U.S. security could probably repackage these securities and sell them as bearer bonds, because such an action by a foreign entity would probably be beyond the reach of U.S. laws.

The official said the Treasury would try to monitor the situation after the first issue is sold to determine whether it was occurring, and then may adjust the regulations to deal with the problem.

The official said that subsidiaries of U.S. investment firms, however, would be prohibited from selling bearer bonds backed by the special registered Treasury securities.

The Treasury had considered selling its own bearer bonds overseas, but ran into stiff opposition in Congress. The Senate passed a resolution last month condemning the issuance of such unregistered securities.

The Treasury later decided to issue a special security to foreign investors requiring the foreign financial institutions that buy them to certify that persons who purchase the bonds from them are not citizens of the United States. The Senate was concerned that U.S. citizens could evade U.S. taxes by purchasing the bearer bonds, which allow the holder to remain anonymous.

However, the U.S. government is not given the identity of the bond holder, who thus has the same anonymity as the owner of bearer bonds.

It was unclear whether foreign investors would be interested in repackaging the special Treasury securities, as some investors consider the new issues to be very much like bearer bonds anyway.

Treasury officials also said Tuesday that they hope to sell a maximum of \$1 billion to \$2 billion of the new four-year registered notes in the first issue of those securities, which is scheduled for mid-October.

The minimum bid will be \$50 million and the smallest denomination will be \$1,000, officials said. The new issues will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

BTR Reports 98% Rise in Profit in First Half

By Lynne Curry

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — BTR PLC, one of Britain's largest industrial conglomerates, reported a 98-percent surge in its pretax profits for the first half of the year.

Its earnings were £115 million (£146.8 million), compared with £58 million during the like period of last year. The company's sales soared to £1,561 million through June of this year, compared with £348 million in the first half of last year.

The pretax profits and sales figures do not include results of Thomas Tilling PLC, which BTR acquired in 1983 in one of the largest takeovers in London Stock Exchange history.

BTR is the eighth largest British corporation in terms of market value of its shares, according to the London Stock Exchange. It has a market capitalization of just over

£2.5 billion. Last year it ranked as the 20th largest company.

BTR's interests include construction, oil-field equipment, rubber components, automotive car parts and engineering, health care products, publishing, insurance, paper supplies and other areas.

However, the company is better known for its management ability than its products and for its excellent record for achieving above-average profit growth, said Michael O'Neill, an analyst at Hoare Govett Ltd.

In response to the company's results, the share price opened at 484 pence, fell to 477 pence during the day and recovered to close at the opening price.

The market had been expecting slightly higher profit figures than those announced, said Bob Haville, an analyst at James Capel & Co.

The company produced "excellent results," Mr. O'Neill said, noting that much of the company's

improved performance was the result of the acquisition of Thomas Tilling.

BTR's 1983 regional and segmental profit breakdowns are related to incorporate Thomas Tilling results.

Geographically, Europe was BTR's largest earnings sector, where profits rose nearly 24 percent to £83 million in the first six months compared with the corresponding period last year. Most of the profits were from the U.K., particularly in construction.

However, the company's sharp turnaround was in its Western division, which is primarily in the United States. BTR showed a £48-million profit, compared with a £5-million loss during the first half of 1983. Analysts said the company also benefited from being paid in dollars for its U.S. operations.

Profits growth in BTR's Eastern division, which includes earnings from South Africa, Australia and

the Far East, fell 14.2 percent to £12 million in the first half of 1984.

After the takeover of Thomas Tilling, BTR turned an £11-million loss in the first half of last year in the energy and electrical sector into a £31-million profit in the same period this year. Most of this sector's earnings were concentrated in the distribution and manufacture of oil-field equipment in the United States.

The construction division, which includes the manufacture of building supplies and quarrying limestone primarily for road works, showed a £25-million profit, a 78.5-percent gain over the same period last year.

Profits in consumer related activities, which include publishing and paper supplies production, rose 24 percent in the first half of this year compared with the same period in 1983. Industrial earnings increased nearly 16 percent to £22 million.

Without discrimination to all GATT members.

Mr. Dunkel called for a stronger and more binding commitment to GATT's basic principles, and said, "The alternative is catastrophe."

The world trading system "needs to be rescued" from an increasing number of deviations from those principles, he said.

The report said the benefits of the U.S. economic recovery were not being passed on sufficiently to Western Europe or to developing countries because of uncertainties among businesses about the future of world trade.

He called for a return to GATT's fundamental principles, which are aimed at liberalizing world trade while allowing countries to protect themselves against imports that clearly harm domestic producers for temporary periods.

GATT's key principle, "most-favored-nation treatment," implies that any trade concessions or restrictions should be applied equally

with a joint session of the IMF and World Bank starting Sept. 24 — credited the improvements to a worldwide economic expansion and the lowest inflation rate in the big industrial countries in 15 years.

The report's key highlights in the report is the "persistence of high interest rates," especially in the United States. And despite the reluctance of the United States to make the linkage, the report tied the high real interest levels to the U.S. budget deficit.

Le Conseil d'Administration

GATT Predicts World Trade Will Grow at 7% Rate for Year

By Brij Khindaria

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — World trade is likely to grow at an annual rate of up to 7 percent in dollar value and slightly more than 7 percent in volume this year, the General Agreement

on Tariffs and Trade forecast Wednesday.

That growth would reverse a 2-percent decline in the dollar value of world trade, to \$1.8 trillion, last year because of a drop in overall export prices.

GATT, in its annual report, said

trade volume in the first half of 1984 was running 9 percent above the level of the like period in 1983.

Volume for all of 1983 grew at a 2-percent rate.

GATT said the U.S. economic recovery has been the main force behind the surge in world trade.

But it said protectionist measures in the United States had dampened recovery in business investments in other countries.

In its report covering 1983-84, GATT said the trade increase was led by a 4.5-percent growth rate in total world exports of manufactured goods in 1983, up from a 1.5-percent decline in 1982.

Arthur Dunkel, director-general of GATT, said Wednesday that the main threat to both world trade and world economic growth came from discriminatory trade curbs against specific suppliers.

He called for a return to GATT's fundamental principles, which are aimed at liberalizing world trade while allowing countries to protect themselves against imports that clearly harm domestic producers for temporary periods.

GATT's key principle, "most-favored-nation treatment," implies that any trade concessions or restrictions should be applied equally

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Le Conseil d'Administration

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Student Loan
Offers Huge
Zero-Coupon

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Walt Disney Productions and American Express Credit Corp. joined the ranks of U.S. companies rushing to raise money in the European market Wednesday amid warnings from bankers that the flood of issues is too heavy for the market to support.

The exception was a new \$5.06-billion zero-coupon bond from the Student Loan Marketing Association, a U.S. government-sponsored corporation created by Congress but owned by private financial and educational institutions and the public. Only a few weeks ago, it issued a nominal value of \$2 billion of zeros and still has on tap an additional \$2 billion that it can feed into the market when it decides to. The older issue ran for 30 years whereas the new issue has a final maturity of 38 years.

The new zero is being offered worldwide from New York and is being sold in registered form only. Despite the international market's well-publicized preference for bearer securities, a spokesman for the lead manager, Goldman Sachs, estimated that 90 percent of the issue had been sold within a few hours of the launching and about half of this had been taken by investors outside the United States.

The explanation for this is that zeros appeal mainly to institutional investors because they are able to lock in a compound rate of interest which otherwise cannot be assured.

In addition, zeros are seen by some analysts as a safer way to play

among businesses about the future of world trade.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

Currency Rates

Official foreign exchange rates on Sept. 12, excluding fees.

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Belgium	36.36	France	6.55	Italy	1,366
Canada	70.87	Germany	3.36	Japan	163.60
Denmark	4.66	Greece	166.64	South Africa	12.52
Finland	5.94	Ireland	7.88	Spain	166.37
France	6.55	Israel	1.80	Sweden	4.66
Germany	3.36	Italy	1,366	Switzerland	7.20
Greece	166.64	Japan	163.60	Taiwan	23.63
Ireland	7.88	South Africa	12.52	Thailand	20.34
Israel	1.80	Spain	166.37	West Germany	3.36
Italy	1,366	Sweden	4.66	Yugoslavia	13.64
Japan	163.60	Switzerland	7.20		
South Africa	12.52	Taiwan	23.63		
Spain	166.37	Thailand	20.34		
Sweden	4.66	West Germany	3.36		
Switzerland	7.20	Yugoslavia	13.64		
Taiwan	23.63				
Thailand	20.34				
West Germany	3.36				
Yugoslavia	13.64				

Interest Rates

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
3 mos.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	3 mos.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
6 mos.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	6 mos.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
1 year	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	1 year	11 1/4 - 11 1/2

Asian Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
3 mos.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	3 mos.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
6 mos.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	6 mos.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
1 year	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	1 year	11 1/4 - 11 1/2

Key Money Rates

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
3 mos.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	3 mos.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
6 mos.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	6 mos.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
1 year	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	1 year	11 1/4 - 11 1/2

Gold Prices

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
3 mos.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	3 mos.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
6 mos.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	6 mos.	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
1 year	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	1 year	11 1/4 - 11 1/2

Source: Commodity Research Bureau, Inc. of New York City. All prices in U.S. dollars.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Ratio High Low Close

(Continued from Page 8)

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Ratio High Low Close

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Ratio High Low Close

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U.S. Futures Sept. 12

Season Season Open High Low Close Chg.

2015 2015 Dec 2215 -11

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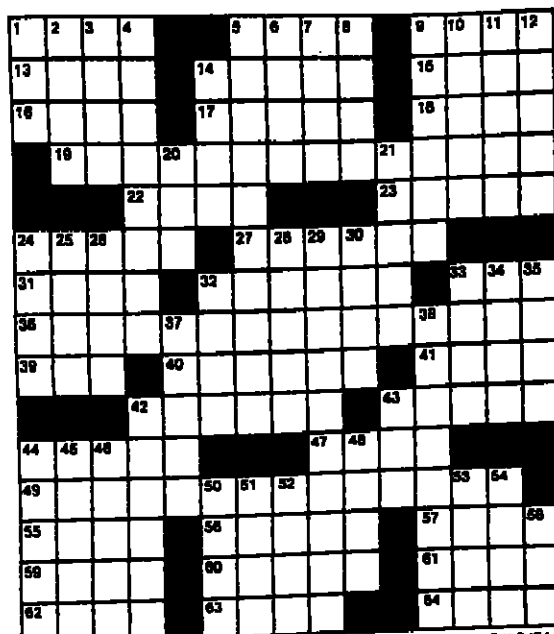
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Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices as to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week
7	34	28	1.00	4.0	10	100	34	28	1.00	4.0	10	100	34	28	1.00	4.0	10	100	34	28	1.00	4.0	10	100
10	40	32	1.25	4.0	10	100	40	32	1.25	4.0	10	100	40	32	1.25	4.0	10	100	40	32	1.25	4.0	10	100
15	45	35	1.50	4.0	10	100	45	35	1.50	4.0	10	100	45	35	1.50	4.0	10	100	45	35	1.50	4.0	10	100
20	50	40	2.00	4.0	10	100	50	40	2.00	4.0	10	100	50	40	2.00	4.0	10	100	50	40	2.00	4.0	10	100
25	55	45	2.50	4.0	10	100	55	45	2.50	4.0	10	100	55	45	2.50	4.0	10	100	55	45	2.50	4.0	10	100
30	60	50	3.00	4.0	10	100	60	50	3.00	4.0	10	100	60	50	3.00	4.0	10	100	60	50	3.00	4.0	10	100
35	65	55	3.50	4.0	10	100	65	55	3.50	4.0	10	100	65	55	3.50	4.0	10	100	65	55	3.50	4.0	10	100
40	70	60	4.00	4.0	10	100	70	60	4.00	4.0	10	100	70	60	4.00	4.0	10	100	70	60	4.00	4.0	10	100
45	75	65	4.50	4.0	10	100	75	65	4.50	4.0	10	100	75	65	4.50	4.0	10	100	75	65	4.50	4.0	10	100
50	80	70	5.00	4.0	10	100	80	70	5.00	4.0	10	100	80	70	5.00	4.0	10	100	80	70	5.00	4.0	10	100
55	85	75	5.50	4.0	10	100	85	75	5.50	4.0	10	100	85	75	5.50	4.0	10	100	85	75	5.50	4.0	10	100
60	90	80	6.00	4.0	10	100	90	80	6.00	4.0	10	100	90	80	6.00	4.0	10	100	90	80	6.00	4.0	10	100
65	95	85	6.50	4.0	10	100	95	85	6.50	4.0	10	100	95	85	6.50	4.0	10	100	95	85	6.50	4.0	10	100
70	100	90	7.00	4.0	10	100	100	90	7.00	4.0	10	100	100	90	7.00	4.0	10	100	100	90	7.00	4.0	10	100
75	105	95	7.50	4.0	10	100	105	95	7.50	4.0	10	100	105	95	7.50	4.0	10	100	105	95	7.50	4.0	10	100
80	110	100	8.00	4.0	10	100	110	100	8.00	4.0	10	100	110	100	8.00	4.0	10	100	110	100	8.00	4.0	10	100
85	115	105	8.50	4.0	10	100	115	105	8.50	4.0	10	100	115	105	8.50	4.0	10	100	115	105	8.50	4.0	10	100
90	120	110	9.00	4.0	10	100	120	110	9.00	4.0	10	100	120	110	9.00	4.0	10	100	120	110	9.00	4.0	10	100
95	125	115	9.50	4.0	10	100	125	115	9.50	4.0	10	100	125	115	9.50	4.0	10	100	125	115	9.50	4.0	10	100
100	130	120	10.00	4.0	10	100	130	120	10.00	4.0	10	100	130	120	10.00	4.0	10	100	130	120	10.00	4.0	10	100
105	135	125	10.50	4.0	10	100	135	125	10.50	4.0	10	100	135	125	10.50	4.0	10	100	135	125	10.50	4.0	10	100
110	140	130	11.00	4.0	10	100	140	130	11.00	4.0	10	100	140	130	11.00	4.0	10	100	140	130	11.00	4.0	10	100
115	145	135	11.50	4.0	10	100	145	135	11.50	4.0	10	100	145	135	11.50	4.0	10	100	145	135	11.50	4.0	10	100
120	150	140	12.00	4.0	10	100	150	140	12.00	4.0	10	100	150	140	12.00	4.0	10	100	150	140	12.00	4.0	10	100
125	155	145	12.50	4.0	10	100	155	145	12.50	4.0	10	100	155	145	12.50	4.0	10	100	155	145	12.50	4.0	10	100
130	160	150	13.00	4.0	10	100	160	150	13.00	4.0	10	100	160	150	13.00	4.0	10	100	160	150	13.00	4.0	10	100
135	165	155	13.50	4.0	10	100	165	155	13.50	4.0	10	100	165	155	13.50	4.0	10	100	165	155	13.50	4.0	10	100
140	170	160	14.00	4.0	10	100	170	160	14.00	4.0	10	100	170	160	14.00	4.0	10	100	170	160	14.00	4.0	10	100
145	175	165	14.50	4.0	10	100	175	165	14.50	4.0	10	100	175	165	14.50	4.0	10	100	175	165	14.50	4.0	10	100
150	180	170	15.00	4.0	10	100	180	170	15.00	4.0	10	100	180	170	15.00	4.0	10	100	180	170	15.00	4.0	10	100
155	185	175	15.50	4.0	10	100	185	175	15.50	4.0	10	100	185	175	15.50	4.0	10	100	185	175	15.50	4.0	10	100
160	190	180	16.00	4.0	10	100	190	180	16.00	4.0	10	100	190	180	16.00	4.0	10	100	190	180	16.00	4.0	10	100
165	195	185	16.50	4.0	10	100	195	185	16.50	4.0	10	100	195	185	16.50	4.0	10	100	195	185	16.50	4.0	10	100
170	200	190	17.00	4.0	10	100	200	190	17.00	4.0	10	100	200	190	17.00	4.0	10	100	200	190	17.00	4.0	10	100
175	205	195	17.50	4.0	10	100	205	195	17.50	4.0	10	100	205	195	17.50	4.0	10	100	205	195	17.50	4.0	10	100
180	210	200	18.00	4.0	10	100	210	200	18.00	4.0	10	100	210	200	18.00	4.0	10	100	210	200	18.00	4.0	10	100
185	215	205	18.50	4.0	10	100	215	205	18.50	4.0	10	100	215	205	18.50	4.0	10	100	215	205	18.50	4.0	10	100
190	220	210	19.00	4.0	10	100	220	210	19.00	4.0	10	100	220	210	19.00	4.0	10	100	220	210	19.00	4.0	10	100
195	225	215	19.50	4.0	10	100	225	215	19.50	4.0	10	100	225	215	19.50	4.0	10	100	225	215	19.50	4.0	10	100
200	230	220	20.00	4.0	10	100	230	220	20.00	4.0	10	100	230	220	20.00	4.0	10	100	230	220	20.00	4.0	10	100
205	235	225	20.50	4.0	10	100	235	225	20.50	4.0	10	100	235	225	20.50	4.0	10	100	235	225	20.50	4.0	10	100
210	240	230	21.00	4.0	10	100	240	230	21.00	4.0	10	100	240	230	21.00	4.0	10	100	240	230	21.00	4.0	10	100
215	245	235	21.50	4.0	10	100	245	235	21.50	4.0	10	100	245	235	21.50	4.0	10	100	245	235	21.50	4.0	10	100
220	250	240	22.00	4.0	10	100	250	240	22.00	4.0	10	100	250	240	22.00	4.0	10	100	250	240	22.00	4.0	10	100
225	255	245	22.50	4.0	10	100	255	245	22.50	4.0	10	100	255	245	22.50	4.0	10	100	255	245	22.50	4.0	10	100
230	260	250	23.00	4.0	10	100	260	250	23.00	4.0	10	100	260	250	23.00	4.0	10	100	260	250	23.00	4.0	10	100
235	265	255	23.50	4.0	10	100	265	255	23.50	4.0	10	100	265	255	23.50	4.0	10	100	265	255	23.50	4.0	10	100
240	270	260	24.00	4.0	10	100	270	260	24.00	4.0	10	100	270	260	24.00	4.0	10	100	270	260	24.00	4.0	10	100
245	275	265	24.50	4.0	10	100	275	265	24.50	4.0	10	100	275	265	24.50	4.0	10	100	275	265	24.50	4.0	10	100
250	280	270	25.00	4.0	10	100	280	270	25.00	4.0	10	100	280	270	25.00	4.0	10	100	280	270	25.00	4.0	10	100
255	285	275	25.50	4.0	10	100	285	275	25.50	4.0	10	100	285	275	25.50	4.0	10	100	285	275	25.50	4.0	10	100
260	290	280	26.00	4.0	10	100	290	280	26.00	4.0	10	100	290	280	26.00	4.0	10	100	290	280	26.00	4.0	10	100
265	295	285	26.50	4.0	10	100	295	285	26.50	4.0	10	100	295	285	26.50	4.0	10	100	295	285	26.50	4.0	10	100
270	300	290	27.00	4.0	10	100	300	290	27.00	4.0	10	100	300	290	27.00	4.0	10	100	300	290	27.00	4.0	10	100
275	305	295	27.50	4.0	10	100	305	295	27.50	4.0	10	100	305	295	27.50	4.0	10	100	305	295	27.50	4.0	10	100
280	310	300	28.00	4.0	10	100	310	300	28.00	4.0	10	100	310	300	28.00	4.0	10	100	310	300	28.00	4.0	10	100
285	315	305	28.50	4.0	10	100	315	305	28.50	4.0	10	100	315	305	28.50	4.0	10	100	315	305	28.50	4.0	10	100
290	320	310	29.00	4.0	10	100	320	310	29.00	4.0	10	100	320	310	29.00	4.0	10	100	320	310	29.00	4.0	10	



ACROSS

1 Bivouac
5 Actress
9 Inquiries
13 Spoken
14 Originated
15 Dog days
16 Part of N.B.
17 Part of a George Sand title
18 Game played in America since 1878
19 With 36 Across, a riddle
22 Boodie
23 Mickey Mouse, in Mexico
24 Choir accompaniment
27 "Marlynn"
31 Harold of comics
32 Pickled
33 Peak in Crete
36 See 19 Across
39 Boston Common tree
40 Maine-to-Florida highway
41 Pronoun for Nite
42 Gable role
43 Stratton
44 Capp hero
47 Indigent

DOWN

1 Swindle
2 Lined up
3 Trig, or geom.
4 Grounds for recreation
5 Sovereign of the Mongol empire in India
6 Rover's warning
7 Feudal underling
8 Denial in Florida
9 Seem
10 Electrical problem
11 Famed race
12 Faint
14 Further
15 Seed; origin
16 "They have prepared... of God."
17 Word with East or Islands
18 Cambridge group
19 Teamster's concert
20 Boxer Tunney
21 Professed opinion
24 Will...wisp
25 McCoy
26 Sharp, narrow ridge
28 Mediated
29 City on Utah Lake
32 Mud hen
33 In an otiose way
34 Sec. of Transportation
35 On the horizon
37 Town in Nova Scotia
38 "A little...it a dang'rous thing," Pope
42 Plagues
43 Brock of baseball fame
44 In the van
45 Numbers game
46 Oscar winner: 1958
48 Fronton cheers
50 Russia's—
51 African Mountains
52 Sandwich filler
53 Merriment
54 Verve
58 Homophone for heir

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PEANUTS



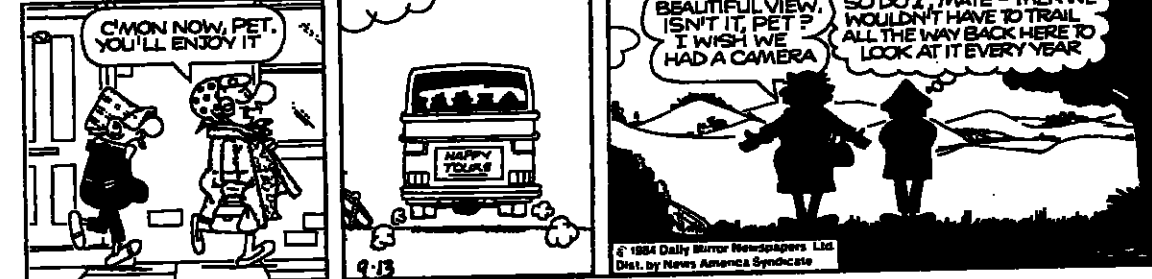
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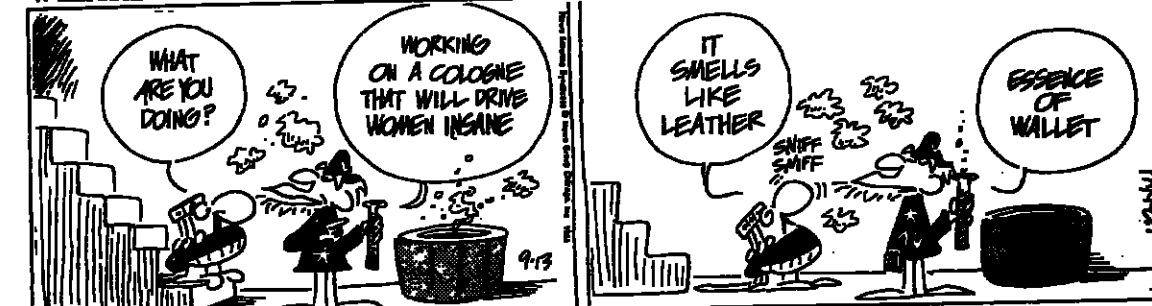
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BOOKS

A FIELD GUIDE TO AMERICAN HOUSES

By Virginia and Lee McAlester. 526pp. Hardback \$30. Paperback \$19.95. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Donald Beekman Myer

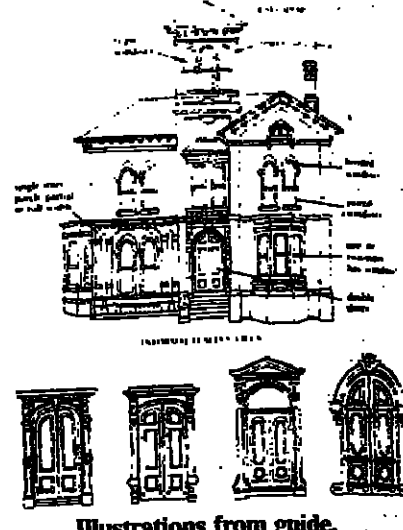
WHAT better way to evaluate a field guide than to try it out? After packing up the family and heading for the historic town of Staunton, Virginia, chock full of wonderful houses of varied age, style and pretension, I found that Virginia and Lee McAlester's "A Field Guide to American Houses" had some drawbacks. It was too big to use while walking, and too big to go into the camera bag during a sudden shower. (The paperback version is only slightly smaller.) For car tours the book was difficult to manage with moving targets. Nevertheless, as a reference it is a real asset to the side of too much information. Attempting to trace details of house design back to European precedents, for example, may be less significant than telling us who built what, where and when.

The field guide begins with 50 pages of hints on how to look at houses, including a pictorial key and glossary. Looking, of course, involves dating, identifying styles, and spotting visible exterior alterations. Readers are alerted to the pitfalls of styles transplanted from region to region and how exterior changes alter the original fabric—illustrated with well-chosen examples of Colonial houses changed to Victorian houses, or identical tract houses made different by desire or necessity.

The bulk of the guide is dedicated to helping the amateur understand major architectural styles of houses built between the native-but-period and 1940. Some of that discussion is quite detailed. We may know that the Cape Cod House was built in Massachusetts on a peninsula very close to 1800, but the guide's fine index will help us find out more—for instance, the difference between the New England Salt Box and the Cape Cod. (The other place to find a Cape Cod House is in real-estate classified advertisements anywhere in the country.)

The section on Colonial Houses covers the following subdivisions: Post-Medieval English, Dutch Colonial, French Colonial, Spanish Colonial, Georgian, Adam, and Early Classical Revival. The other kind of Colonial, built after 1965, that we read about in the classifieds would be labeled by the final section of the guide as Neoclassical/Neocolonial.

Many simple line drawings illustrate the "Looking at American Houses" section, pointing out features such as gambrel and hipped roofs, the fine points of eyebrow dormers, various doorway types, and trim. The book's greatest deficiency is a lack of floor plans. A few line drawings of squares, called "units," are shown in various relationships intended to demonstrate floor-plan evolution, which is a bit like describing people as an assemblage of



Illustrations from guide.

limbs. This is sad, because floor plans are as much a part of the individuality of the various houses as are the facades. The facades, however, are profusely illustrated with sketches and photographs.

The drawings are excellent, but unfortunately the photos are poorly reproduced. The editors have adopted a confusing system of captions that occasionally sends the reader searching for numbered explanations on a different page. These flaws are obviously the result of limitations on time and money in an extravagant project. Perhaps we should enjoy the first edition but collect the second, which one hopes can be produced in the way obviously intended.

The comprehensive index and "Further Reference" sections of the book are very useful. They give house watchers an ability to pursue their architectural definition or regional variation to their heart's content. Leaving through "A Field Guide to American Houses" is a real pleasure. The book is a fine source of information.

Donald Beekman Myer, an architect, is assistant secretary of the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts and author of "Bridges and the City of Washington." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Eight U.S. Theater Companies Receive More Than \$1 Million

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK — Eight theater companies will receive more than \$1 million in grants in a National Endowment for the Arts program.

Frank Hodsoll, the endowment chairman, said the grants, totaling \$1,295 million, will go to ensemble theaters, "which are groups of actors banding together to produce a repertoire of fine theater." The eight were chosen from among 51 applicants by a panel of theater professionals.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IF a player vulnerable at the two-level with a broken suit when the vulnerable, it is safe to assume that he has at least a six-card suit. If the expert in the East seat on the diagrammed deal had taken this into account, he would have avoided

BRIDGE

Diagrammed deal showing North-South and East-West hands. The text discusses the vulnerability and the potential for a slam.

North-South:
N: ♠ 732, ♥ K92, ♦ QJ, ♣ K87
S: ♠ A653, ♥ A, ♦ A, ♣ A

East-West:
E: ♠ 87, ♥ 109, ♦ K75, ♣ 109
W: ♠ KQJ, ♥ K, ♦ 10, ♣ 7

Declarer: South, 4♠

Play: South leads ♠ 7. West plays ♠ 8. North plays ♠ 2. East plays ♠ K. South plays ♠ A. West plays ♠ Q. North plays ♠ 3. East plays ♠ J. South plays ♠ 4. West plays ♠ 10. North plays ♠ 5. East plays ♠ 9. South plays ♠ 6. West plays ♠ 7. North plays ♠ 8. East plays ♠ 6. South plays ♠ 9. West plays ♠ 5. North plays ♠ 10. East plays ♠ 4. South plays ♠ 10. West plays ♠ 3. North plays ♠ 11. East plays ♠ 3. South plays ♠ 12. West plays ♠ 2. North plays ♠ 13. East plays ♠ 2. South plays ♠ 14. West plays ♠ 1. North plays ♠ 15. East plays ♠ 1. South plays ♠ 16. West plays ♠ 1. North plays ♠ 17. East plays ♠ 1. South plays ♠ 18. West plays ♠ 1. North plays ♠ 19. East plays ♠ 1. South plays ♠ 20. West plays ♠ 1. North plays ♠ 21. East plays ♠ 1. South plays ♠ 22. West plays ♠ 1. North plays ♠ 23. East plays ♠ 1. South plays ♠ 24. West plays ♠ 1. North plays ♠ 25. East plays ♠ 1. South plays ♠ 26. West plays ♠ 1. North plays ♠ 27. East plays ♠ 1. South plays ♠ 28. West plays ♠ 1. 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SPORTS

In Hotly Contested American League West, the Magic Number Seems to Be .500

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pushing a grocery cart filled with baseballs, and with mischief on his mind, Tom Kelly, a coach for the Minnesota Twins, headed for the pitcher's mound during batting practice one day in Kansas City, attaining a speed that shoppers only dream about in a supermarket. When Kelly reached his destination, he tipped over the cart and fell sprawling, scattering baseballs and evoking laughs from the fans who had arrived early at Royals Stadium.

But Kelly was not finished. He jumped to his feet, and as the players smiled and playfully taunted him, he trotted to the outfield, waving his cap triumphantly. For the price of a pretzel and a few minutes of batting practice time lost, the tension of the pennant race was broken.

Cynics might argue that Kelly's actions also symbolically captured the essence of the division race in the American League West this season where strutting and falling appear to be what the teams do best.

Baseball players are forever in search of a more perfect season, and once again, they have been disappointed. Perhaps the most celebrated case occurred in 1973, when the Mets rallied from last place at the end of August to win the division with an 82-79 record. The National League East was born.

"Still, I'd rather finish four games under .500 and win the division than be 20 games over and be Toronto," said Dick Howser, the Kansas City Royals' manager. "It's not your record that counts but where you are in the pennant race."

And, the truth be known, the most closely contested, maybe even most exciting race this season, is in the American League West where the magic number is .500, a level of play that passes for excellence.

"But I definitely don't think any team can win this with just a .500 record," said the Royals' relief pitcher Dan Quisenberry. "I remember in past years when we took the field and I used to feel that we were the best team out there. I don't have that feeling now, but it doesn't matter."

Of the seven teams in the West, only Minnesota does not have to apologize for its record. Indeed, when it was suggested that the Twins might make a move this season, fans assumed it would be to Tampa, Florida, not first place.

The Twins began this season as a young, improving team, but not considered a contender. Besides, who could notice the improvement with all the attention focused on the owner Calvin Griffith? His tight-fisted ways had upset a generation of Twins who were curious of the salaries many of their peers were making. Baseball was Griffith's business, his only business, even if he did not always treat it like one.

Griffith was an outspoken opponent of the free-wheeling philanthropists like Gene Autry with his California Angels and George Steinbrenner and his Yankees.

"Calvin doesn't write songs, sail boats or ride horses," said the Twins' manager Billy Gardner. "He is just a baseball owner."

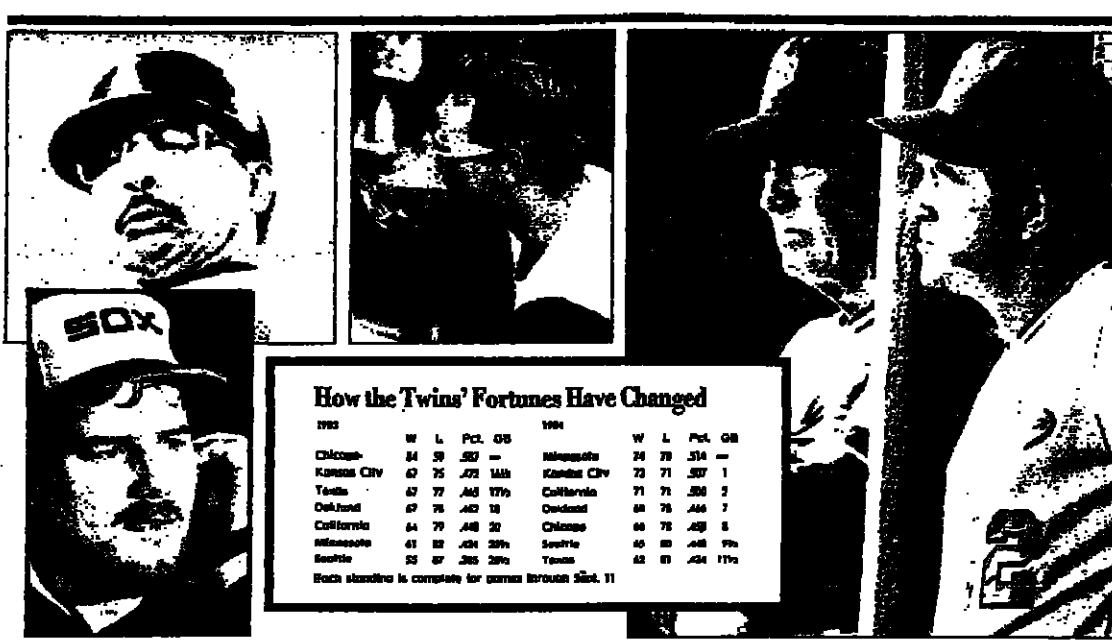
But Griffith's refusal to play by the new rules also put the future of the franchise in jeopardy. As the season started, the talk was not of the fine young hitters such as Kent Hrbek and Tom Brunansky, but of trying to keep the team in Minnesota.

"Ninety-nine percent of the guys in the league with no-trade contracts had it in their contract that they wouldn't play for us," Brunansky said. "The other one percent were already here."

Griffith's posture overshadowed the fact that he had made a commitment two years ago to building a team from the resources of a plentiful farm system. He said he no longer would trade players when they prospered as if they were ripe oranges ready to be picked.

"I knew you wouldn't get paid here," said Frank Viola, who leads the Twins in victories with 16. "But I also knew that you would get a chance to pitch in the majors faster. Looking back, players made a name here, then moved on. But now, I think it has stabilized."

Last Friday, Carl Pohlad, a millionaire businessman in Minneapolis, signed the document giving him 100-percent



PERSONALITIES OF A PENNANT RACE — Reggie Jackson (top left) keeps Angels in contention; George Brett (top) relaxes after a Royals game; Billy Gardner, the Twins' manager (far right) studies the field action with Jim Lemon, and LeMarr Hoyt (left) is having a disappointing season with the White Sox.

How the Twins' Fortunes Have Changed

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Twins	47	35	.570	0
Angels	47	35	.570	0
Yankees	47	35	.570	0
Reds	47	35	.570	0
Indians	47	35	.570	0
Mariners	47	35	.570	0
Braves	47	35	.570	0
Phillies	47	35	.570	0
Giants	47	35	.570	0
Pirates	47	35	.570	0
Expos	47	35	.570	0
Red Sox	47	35	.570	0
White Sox	47	35	.570	0
Blue Jays	47	35	.570	0
Mariners	47	35	.570	0
Braves	47	35	.570	0
Phillies	47	35	.570	0
Giants	47	35	.570	0
Pirates	47	35	.570	0
Expos	47	35	.570	0
Red Sox	47	35	.570	0
White Sox	47	35	.570	0
Blue Jays	47	35	.570	0

ownership of the team. Pohlad has promised an updated marketing approach and players' salaries to match.

The Twins, leading their division by a game over the Royals, are considered the most surprising team in the league this season. For the first time since 1979, the Twins have drawn more than 1 million fans. And they will break their all-time attendance record, 1,406,652, set in 1963, the franchise's third year in Minnesota. In 1965, the Twins won their only American League pennant. They last were division champions in 1970.

The Twins may fail to win the West Division, Gardner said, but they will lose as painlessly as possible. "I'm not the type to throw bats, holler or act whacky," the 57-year-old manager said.

The year has not always been easy. The Twins lost 11 of 14 games, surrendering a 59-game lead in mid-August, before winning four out of five from the

Texas Rangers and the Royals through Tuesday night. During the slump they batted .197.

"I think everyone is looking for us to fold," said Brunansky, who was acquired from the Angels before the 1982 season as a Harmon Killebrew-type power. "And if we don't win, we at least picked up some good information."

That the Twins, Royals, Angels, White Sox and A's still have a chance must be credited to Chicago, which won the West last season.

The White Sox had 99 victories in 1983, the best record in the league. That tended to make fans overlook the fact that none of the other teams in the West had a winning record.

"On paper, the White Sox were the team to beat," said Hal McRae, the Royals' designated hitter. "Once they didn't get far ahead, it looked like it would be a competitive race."

Competitive, if not artistic. And to behold, everyone was invited to this party. The Seattle Mariners dropped far behind, but they were expected to benefit only if a few teams went out of business. The Texas Rangers, who made progress last season under their manager Doug Rader, might have traded their chances when they sent the pitchers John Butcher and Mike Smithson to the Twins for the outfielder Gary Ward.

Butcher and Smithson were the starters that Minnesota lacked. "Our pitching was pretty terrible," said Viola, whose career record was 11-25 before this season. "I know that I was brought up too soon and went through tough times. John and Mike had a lot of experience in the minors."

Oakland remains in contention largely because Dave Kingman returned from obscurity with the New York Mets to supply the home-run power and run production needed to bolster a young pitching staff. The A's are doing as well as can be expected.

The White Sox downfall is attributed to several factors. The starters, who may have comprised the most formidable staff in the major leagues last year, failed to approach their division-winning performance, most noticeably, Lamarr Hoyt, the Cy Young Award winner in 1983. When the White Sox selected Tom Seaver of the Mets from the free-agent pool last winter, some baseball observers suggested their appetite for pitching had become insatiable.

Chicago was weak defensively, even last season, a problem that was not rectified. Also, the prolonged second-half slump of Ron Kittle, and the off-years by Carlton Fisk and Greg Luzinski, have been insurmountable.

The Angels are the big spenders in the division with the most recognizable names — Fred Lynn, Reggie Jackson, Rod Carew, among them. But it is an old team prone to injury and lacking formidable pitching.

The Royals supposedly were a team in transition. Drug problems affecting four players shocked the management into releasing or trading three of those implicated — Jerry Martin, Vida Blue and Willie Aikens. Willie Wilson, a 300 hitter, was not available until May 15, when his suspension was lifted by Commissioner Bowie Kuhn.

When George Brett was injured on the last day of spring training, the Royals faced the prospect of finishing last. And this was the team that had dominated the division since 1976, winning four championships and one pennant.

"I got a little depressed during the winter because the guys were going so fast," said Frank White, the second baseman. "I thought about where I'd fit in. I figured it would be a teaching year. And I guess that realistically, if the White Sox were playing up to potential, and maybe California too, we would be in fifth place."

But the unexpected events that created a division race from last year's rout cannot detract from their performance, the Twins said.

It is a team with weaknesses at the shortstop and catcher's positions, Gardner does not have a reliable fourth starter pitcher. Ron Davis, despite 25 saves, is not a reliever in a class with Rich Gossage, Bruce Sutter, Jesse Orosco or Quisenberry. He would function best, it seems, with an equal partner.

For a team on the way up, this is not such a bad assessment; for a potential division winner, however, it leads to greater scrutiny. "I think as individuals, players on other teams respect us," said Rich Gaetti, the third baseman. "But as a whole, I still think they like to see us come to town."

After hitting 25 and 21 home runs his first two seasons, Gaetti tried to lower his strikeouts this year and raise his .237 career average. This has resulted in a 23-point increase but it has been a costly tradeoff. He has hit only five home runs.

Brunansky has not compromised on power. His 30 home runs leads the Twins although his average also peaked at .265. That places the biggest burden on Hrbek, the personable first baseman who grew up in Bloomington, Minnesota. Hrbek is on the verge of becoming a superstar. He is 6 feet 4 inches (1.93 meters) and 230 pounds (104.5 kilograms). He has hit 63 home runs in nearly three full seasons, among them 25 this season, and he is a .319 hitter as well.

Because of his success, Hrbek has easily lived up to the expectations of being the hometown favorite. But as the Twins struggled, even Gardner wistfully wished for his big man to do something spectacular. It is not a role that Hrbek said he should be expected to play.

"I'm not going to take the leadership role," he said. "We all have to do it. I've loved playing in my hometown so far because I look up in the crowd and see my mom and friends. I've been fortunate because I haven't had a bad year and felt the pressure. I don't know what it would be like if people got on me."

The team is being tested now, but Pohlad's first reckoning will be in the off-season. Twenty-two players will have the right to arbitration. It is a staggering number, and the new owner said he will be competitive, but not foolish.

Rose Produces Another 3-Hit Game As Reds Triumph Over Giants, 7-3

United Press International

CINCINNATI — Pete Rose had three hits for the fourth straight game that he has started to lead the Reds to a 7-3 triumph Tuesday night over the San Francisco Giants.

Rose singled home the Reds' first run in the first inning off Bill Laskay and doubled home their

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

second run in the fifth, again off Laskay. He also doubled in the eighth for the 723rd double of his career, leaving him two behind Stan Musial's record. Rose, who has hit 414 since returning to the Reds Aug. 16, now has 4,086 hits, 105 behind Ty Cobb's all-time mark.

Eric Davis hit a three-run homer for Cincinnati, a drive that ricocheted off the cement facing below the red seats in left field more than 400 feet from home plate.

Mario Soto pitched a six-hitter in going the distance for the victory. Soto (15-7) struck out 10 and walked one in pitching his 12th complete game of the season and beating the Giants for the sixth straight time. Soto, who became a father last Saturday, also singled home the go-ahead run in the sixth inning.

Phillies 6, Cubs 3

In Chicago, the Philadelphia Phillies took advantage of an error by Cubs shortstop Tom Verzer and scored four runs in the ninth for a 6-3 triumph over Chicago. Despite the loss, Chicago's magic number for clinching the division

title was reduced to 11 as the second-place Mets lost.

Cardinals 9, Mets 5

In New York, Tom Herr highlighted a five-run eighth inning with a three-run double to lift St. Louis to a 9-5 triumph over New York. The loss left the Mets seven games behind the Cubs with only 17 games remaining for each club.

Pirates 5, Expos 1

In Pittsburgh, Rick Rhoden pitched a three-hitter, and Johnny Ray hit a three-run homer in leading the Pirates to a 5-1 victory over Montreal.

Braves 6, Astros 4

In Houston, Dale Murphy drove in four runs with a triple and his 32nd homer to lead the Braves to a 6-4 victory over Houston.

Dodgers 5, Padres 2

In San Diego, Fernando Valenzuela pitched a six-hitter and hit a two-run homer to lead the Dodgers to a 5-2 victory over San Diego.

Indians 4, Angels 2

In Anaheim, California, Don Schutze (3-5) scattered nine hits and three walks in going the distance, pitching Cleveland to a 4-2 victory over California.

Brewers 14, Red Sox 6

In Boston, William Lazaudo belted a three-run homer and Robin Yount added a bases-empty shot, helping the Brewers score nine unearned runs in the seventh to crush Boston, 14-6.

Twins 5, Royals 1

In Minneapolis, Frank Viola (16-12) pitched a six-hitter and

Kent Hrbek and Tom Brunansky hit back-to-back homers in a four-run seventh to help the Twins defeat Kansas City, 5-1, for the second straight night and move into sole possession of first place.

Blue Jays 10, Yankees 3

In Toronto, George Bell and Jesse Barfield each hit two-run homers, and Cliff Johnson went 3-for-5 with a two-run single to help the Blue Jays snap a five-game losing streak with a 10-3 victory over New York.

Tigers 9, Orioles 2

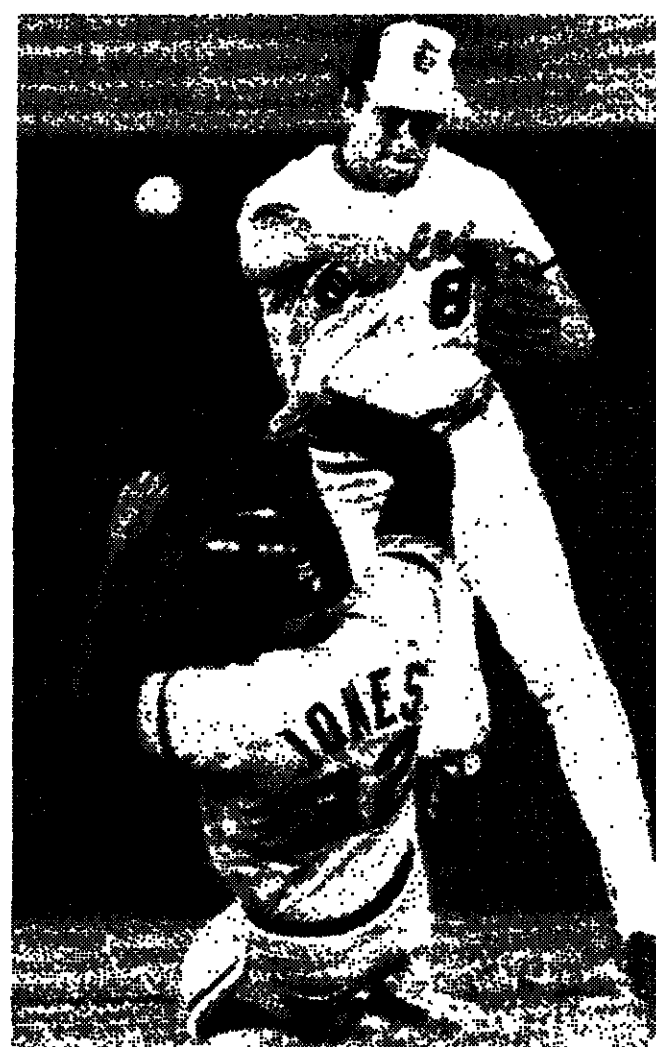
In Baltimore, Darrell Evans had four hits, including a homer, and Larry Herndon batted in three runs to give Detroit a 9-2 triumph over the Orioles. Dan Pety (17-8) beat the Orioles for the third time this year without a loss. The victory reduced the Tigers' magic number for clinching the American League East to seven.

A's 4, White Sox 1

In Oakland, California, Curt Young (8-4) allowed six hits over eight innings, and Dave Kingman knocked in his 114th run, leading the A's to a 4-1 victory over Chicago.

Mariners 4, Rangers 3

In Seattle, Danny Tartabull, in his first major league at-bat, chopped an infield single to score Darnell Coles from third base, capping a two-run rally in the bottom of the ninth that lifted the Mariners to a 4-3 victory over Texas. Karl Best (1-0) pitched one-third of an inning to gain his first major-league victory.



Cal Ripken of the Orioles forcing out Rupert Jones of the Tigers before throwing on to first base to complete a double play on John Grubb. The fancy fielding in the fourth inning did not prevent the Tigers from defeating the Orioles, 9-2.

SCOREBOARD

Football

NFL Leaders

AMERICAN FOOTBALL CONFERENCE

Quarterbacks

ATT COM YDS TD INT

Marino, Minn.

Pope, Ind.

Wendell, Phil.

Fouts, S.D.

Allen, Minn.

Stewart, Buff.

Lynn, Minn.

Blackledge, K.C.

Kris, Sea.

Anderson, Minn.

Plunkett, Raiders

Gronow, N.E.

Harrison, Clev.

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Transition

BASEBALL

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Lynchburg roster of the

Houston to complete the

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SPORTS BRIEFS

McEnroe Defeats Borg in Exhibition

SYRACUSE, New York (UPI) — John McEnroe defeated Bjorn Borg, 7-6, 7-5, in an exhibition match here Tuesday night. McEnroe, who won the U.S. Open on Sunday, took a love game to clinch the match, which attracted a full house of 6,800 people paying between \$15 and \$50 a ticket.

The two tennis greats have split 14 matches in tournament competition, the last being the 1981 U.S. Open, won by McEnroe. Their most famous match was the 1980 Wimbledon final, which Borg won in five sets, the fourth set requiring a 34-point tie-breaker.

Borg reiterated that he had no plans to return to tournament competition, but added that he would like to play three or four exhibitions a year.

Patriots Deal Ricky Smith to Redskins

FOXBORO, Massachusetts (AP) — Ricky Smith, the veteran National Football League corner back and kick returner, has been traded by the New England Patriots to the Washington Redskins for an undisclosed draft choice.

